

OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR
FROM CAPITALS

The capture of Bucharest marks another period in the Rumanian campaign. From the time that Field-Marshal von Mackensen crossed the Danube at Zimnita, just a fortnight ago, with the evident intention of joining forces with General von Falkenhayn working down from the north, the great closing-in movement on the Rumanian capital has proceeded, practically without interruption. The Austro-German and Bulgarian forces are now in possession of all Rumanian territory west of the Ruscuk-Kronstadt railway which passes through Bucharest, and the great oil fields of the Prahova Valley. General von Falkenhayn is also in possession of Ploesti, an important railway junction on this line, some 40 miles due north of Bucharest. He thus holds the railroad of the main line running north through Moldavia to the frontier of the Bukovina.

Vigorous fighting is in progress in the neighborhood of Jabolniza in the Carpathians, some 30 miles southwest of Kolomea, and at other points in this theater; whilst the Russians, according to Berlin, have succeeded in reaching the German second positions in the Trotus Valley, on the Transylvanian frontier southeast of Kronstadt.

In the neighborhood of Monastir, the Franco-Serbian forces continue to make progress. Paris announces a "violent artillery engagement north of the city," and Salonika the capture by the Serbians of a strong Bulgarian position northeast of Budimirta, some 20 miles east of Monastir.

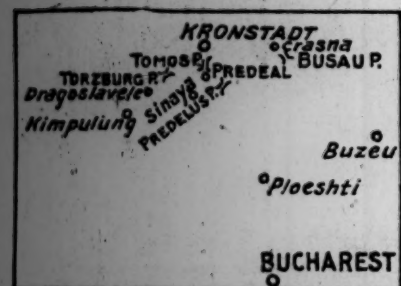


Diagram illustrates announcements of Austro-German success in the invasion of Rumania.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The War Office report of yesterday says Bucharest, capital of Rumania, has been captured; also Ploesti, an important railway junction.

An earlier report says: "Front of Archduke Joseph: The Russians attacked in the wooded Carpathians, north of Tartar Pass, and four times on the Ludova. These new sacrifices of men brought the enemy troops no success."

North of Oltuz Pass a Russian point of support was captured. Our losses were small.

In the Bazeka Valley, southeast of the Basin of Rezi Vasarely, a raid carried out by German and Austro-Hungarian troops brought a considerable section of a Rumanian position, with two officers and more than 50 of the rank and file and much accumulated ammunition into our possession.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen; the Ninth Army, advancing victoriously, is approaching, fighting its way toward the Bucharest-Ploesti-Campina Railroad. Under the influence of this movement our opponents evacuated their positions north (Continued on page seven, column one)

ITALIAN CHAMBER
VOTES AGAINST
SOCIALIST MOTION

Defers Debate on Plan to Call Congress of Belligerents to Examine Basis of Agreement

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Thursday)—By 293 votes to 47, the Chamber, yesterday, on the motion of Signor Boselli postponed discussion on the official Socialist motion, this being the alternative to the Socialist withdrawal from the motion. The Socialist motion was for calling a congress of the belligerents, by the aid of the United States and other neutrals, to examine a basis of agreement and the respective claims.

In moving postponement, Signor Boselli said he wished to avoid even a shadow of suspicion that Italy, which did not desire a separate peace, was not heart and soul with the Allies, a remark enthusiastically cheered. Only by hastening victory could they hasten peace and secure the political confirmation of Europe resting on a solid basis, being founded not on treaties but on nationality.

Speaking on the war situation on Tuesday, Signor Boselli said the final victory would assure Italy command of the Adriatic, signifying for Italy legitimate and necessary means of defense which, without overlooking the just demands of neighboring Slavonic development, would assure Italy her incontestable rights on the opposite shore. He looked in the future for confident and cordial collaboration between Italy, Serbia and Montenegro in political and economic spheres, and the restoration of these nations and of Belgium constituted an essential aim of the war.

ENTENTE URGED
TO ACT UPON
GREECE AT ONCE

Royalists and Mobs Attack Venizelists—Rioters Drag Athens Mayor Into Street—Erect Barricades in the Capital

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—News arriving from Athens shows no development in the Greek situation and reveals no sign of the united step by the Entente Powers, which is expected. Yesterday, The Times published a message from a trusted correspondent, the tendency of which was more Royalist than the attitude taken by the King, but carefully prefaced it by a statement that it had no reason to believe the telegram represented the correspondent's views.

A communique is now issued by the Press Bureau questioning the accuracy of press messages now coming from Greece because of the Royalist control of the cable and press censorship and because the Allied press correspondents at Athens are living under threats of personal violence.

The communique added that acts of a very grave character had been committed by Royalist forces and mobs. Authentic details show that some of these have been particularly ferocious. An attack upon the Mayor of Athens, M. Benachi, who is a veteran of 73, was directed from the residence of Prince Ypsilanti, his Hungarian wife personally encouraging the rioters. Finally, the Mayor was seized, spat upon, wounded with bayonets, beaten with rifles and his beard partly torn out. He was then dragged into the street while the Princess Ypsilanti applauded.

General Corakas and three others, including M. Maroudis, former chief of police, were also disgracefully treated. Meantime, the British colony are being moved to Piraeus, but arrests of Venizelists continue. Gross attacks have been made on Venizelists also in various provincial towns.

The Royalists are barricading the streets of Athens and the reappointment of General Dousmanis and other pro-German Greek officers gives the present position a sinister meaning.

What the Royalists require in Athens is time and the Entente authorities are being urged to avoid giving them this and to end a situation which is freely described here as very humiliating to the Entente.

PROGRESSIVES IN
RUSSIA OPPOSED
TO NEW CABINET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The Progressive group, after discussing the Government statement, passed a resolution expressing dissatisfaction with the reconstruction of the Cabinet as being a change of individuals rather than of system of administration, and declaring that all irresponsible influences must be abolished and that the Duma will continue aiming at the formation of a Cabinet united by a thorough comprehension of existing problems, and prepared to base its activity on the Duma's support and to execute the program of the Duma majority.

(The debate in the Council of Empire was equally vigorous in resisting the operation of certain unseen forces which are felt to be opposing the successful prosecution of the war to victory and councillors like MM. Golitsin and Troubetzkoi fulminated against these forces while M. Taggeff declared the country was in danger.)

RULERS IN CONFERENCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The Austrian Emperor visited German Main Headquarters on Tuesday and conferred with the Kaiser in the presence of von Hindenburg.

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Business and Finance	Pages 12-13
Stock Market Quotations	12
New Zealand Wool Sales Stopped	12
Dividends Declared	12
Pig Iron Market Easier	12
Weather Report	12
Children's Page	Page 18
Editorials	Page 20
The "Dry" Vote in the East	19
Mr. Steel-Maitland on Labor After War	19
Military Rule in Santo Domingo	19
That Reserve Board "Warning"	19
Ancient Finances and Thereabouts	19
Notes and Comments	19
European War—	
Capture of Bucharest	1
Official War Reports	1
Operations on the Somme	14
General News—	
Germany Explains Sinking of Arabia	1
The Solvang Case	1
W. J. Bryan on Railroad Regulation	1
Attorney-General's Report	2
Boston Elevated Hearing	2
Report of Secretary of Interior	2
World Tonnage Figures	2
Impressions of London	2
Report of Secretary of War	2
Scottish Housing Scheme	2
Citizens Council Candidates Platform	4
Interstate Commerce Report	4
Report of Secretary of Labor	4
Federal Food Cost Inquiry	4
Food Investigation in 1916	4
George W. Perkins at Chamber of Commerce	4
Plan for Sacramento's Development	4
Reforms Asked by W. J. Bryan	4

GERMANS OCCUPY
BUCHAREST; ALSO
CAPTURE PLOESHTI

Rumanian Field Armies Make Orderly Retreat to East—Lack of Munitions Apparent

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The German invasion of Rumania has culminated in the occupation of Bucharest, which was recently announced to have been evacuated by all but the civil population and to have lost its character as a fortress. Presumably no attempt was made to defend the city and the Rumanian field armies are still intact, continuing their orderly retreat eastward.

The position of the Moldavian armies is made less secure by the German occupation of Ploesti, north of Bucharest, which is not only the center of important oilfields but also a great railway junction on the lateral railway traversing Moldavia into Bukovina.

Where the Rumanian retreat will stop there is no indication and in the absence of adequate munition supply which The Christian Science Monitor learns on high authority is the main factor in the situation, the ordinary rules of warfare cannot be applied in estimating the probable outcome.

LEADER OF WORK
FOR NO-LICENSE
IN BOSTON HERE

Walter J. Hoshal, Who Directed the Detroit Prohibition Campaign, Arrives in City and Begins Study of Situation

Boston's no-license campaign—through which the prohibition advocates hope to overcome the 14,000 license majority of 1915 and make the city "dry" at the municipal election, Dec. 19, is today under the direct management of Walter J. Hoshal, whose successful direction of the prohibition campaign in Detroit, the great "wet" stronghold of Michigan, was instrumental in making that state "dry" at the recent national election.

Mr. Hoshal is at the headquarters of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, Tremont Building, today, getting acquainted with the Boston situation. Following his arrival in Boston late yesterday, he had a long talk with Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the league, regarding the general problems to be handled.

Mr. Hoshal told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that every field presents a different problem, and he did not know at present what plans of organization and campaigning would be followed in Boston, but was glad to tell of those which had proved effective in Detroit and elsewhere.

His Detroit experience convinced Mr. Hoshal that where there is sufficient time for organization, it is more effective to organize by church units than by ward no-license committees. Each church in Detroit—there were 130 in the cooperative "dry" movement—is asked to name a representative who will lead the work in the division of territory assigned to his church. The responsibility of doing effective work in his division is placed upon the church and it has worked out that a good-natured rivalry arises out of each striving not to be behind in the task of ferreting out unregistered voters of a "dry" inclination, registering them and making certain of their attendance at the polls election day. The central committee, with Mr. Hoshal at its head, dealt only with the representative heading each church committee.

Women as well as men were organized (Continued on page four, column five)

ARABIA TAKEN
FOR TRANSPORT
SAYS GERMANY

State Department Receives Answer on Sinking of Vessel—"Will Promptly Draw Appropriate Consequences"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department gave out this morning the text of the reply of the German Government to inquiries made by this Government concerning the Arabia. The position taken by the Berlin Foreign Office in this instance is precisely the same in effect as that assumed in the Marina incident, namely, that the submarine commander took the ship to be a transport.

The note sets forth that the submarine commander, encountering the Arabia in the lane usually followed by transports, and observing a large number of Chinese aboard in their national costumes assumed that they were workmen bound for employment behind the British lines and so promptly sunk the vessel.

The German Government states that if the assumption of the submarine commander was incorrect the German Government will "promptly draw the appropriate consequences." The text of the note is as follows:

"On the morning of Nov. 6, the German submarine encountered a large steamer coming from the Cergil Straits, 100 nautical miles west of the island of Cerigo. The steamer was painted black and had black superstructure and not as is otherwise the case with the P. & O. line superstructure, in light color.

"The steamer, which was identical with the Arabia, was not traveling on the route regularly used by the passenger steamers between Port Said and Malta, as is made plain by the enclosed map, but was taking a zigzag course toward the west, 120 nautical miles north of that route. This course on which the submarine had passed three similar steamers, at the same spot on the same morning, leads from the Aegean to Malta, so that the Arabia was moving on the Parigo-Malta transport route used solely for war purposes, according to the experiences until now.

"The commander of the submarine further ascertained that there were large numbers of Chinese and other foreign persons in their national costumes on board the steamer. He considered them to be workmen soldiers such as are used in great numbers behind the front by the enemies of Germany. In spite of the clear weather and careful observation the commander did not perceive any women and children.

"In these circumstances the commander of the submarine was convinced that, in the case of this steamer, he was concerned with a transport ship for troops in the service of the British Government which had to be considered as an auxiliary warship, according to international law, and therefore being treated like a warship. He accordingly considered himself justified in attacking the steamer without delay and sank it.

"Should the American Government give the official data showing that the Arabia was at the time of torpedoing, an ordinary passenger steamer, the action of the commander would not have been in accordance with the instructions given him, since these instructions are now, as before, in agreement with the assurances of the German note of May, 1915. This would then be a case of a regrettable mistake from which the German Government would promptly draw the appropriate consequences."

No statement has been made by any high official of the administration as to what limits, if any, this Government will place upon the assumption by submarine commanders that a ship to be sunk is a transport.

Nor is anything said as to whether the Government regards the explanation of Berlin as having been made in good faith or whether the Arabia explanation, so closely following the statement in the Marina case, is to be regarded as a stock excuse for the sinking of merchantmen.

PARLIAMENT OF
HUNGARY IN SESSION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BUDAPEST, Hungary (Thursday)—Parliament has met for a sitting of great importance, which will deal with legal measures concerning accession to the Throne.

The Croatian Diet is to meet on Dec. 14.

GERMAN APPEAL TO
SPARE FOODSTUFFS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The Prussian Minister of Interior has issued an appeal urging all who can spare foodstuffs to present them to war workers whose substantial nourishment is of prime importance.

FINAL DEMOCRATIC REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The final report of the treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, filed today with the clerk of the House, shows total receipts \$1,808,348.16, expenditures \$1,684,589.74.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George

RAILROADS WANT
NO REGULATION
SAYS MR. BRYAN

Former Secretary, Before Newlands Commission, Opposed Surrender of State Rights—Federal Ownership Inevitable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In opposing the plan of the big railroads of the United States for Federal incorporation of interstate carriers, for the ostensible purpose of "perfecting" a system of regulation, William Jennings Bryan today declared before the Newlands transportation committee of Congress that, "the very fact that the railroads ask for a surrender of practically all powers the States now have, is conclusive proof that their plan is not for more regulation, but to get away from all regulation."

He made a vigorous plea for the preservation of States rights to regulate the roads, asserting that the dual character of our Government is essential to its permanence. He believes that the general public has not thought of giving up any powers it now has over big corporations and feels that the joint exercise of power by Federal and State governments should continue, and that it will not seriously conflict.

He touched upon Government ownership of the interstate railroads and said: "I have believed for a number of years that it is inevitable, since the roads will not consent to effective regulations. It is now ten years since I said that if our experience with the carriers is not different than it has been with municipal corporations, the people would be compelled to take charge of the roads."

With his characteristic simplicity and straightforwardness the former Secretary of State, who is receiving ovations everywhere he goes in the national capital, presented to the Newlands Committee his fundamental views of the railroad problems. He made it plain that it is the public interest of which he is the most solicitous, yet he did not wish to condemn too severely those who manage the affairs of the great railroad systems of the nation.

"People at home can better attend to things at home," was the way he presented his opposition to centralization of power at Washington. He spoke of the powerful railway lobbies that he has known to exist at the capital, and continued:

"If we transfer all power to control the railways to Washington we will (Continued on page seven, column four)

STEAMSHIP LAMBERT
FLEW FRENCH FLAG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Members of the crew of the steamship John Lambert, listed as an American vessel, returned to New York yesterday on the French Line steamship Espana, from Bordeaux and said that the Lambert had been shelled and sunk by a German submarine without warning off the Isle of Wight on Nov. 22.

It is said the John Lambert was on its way to Havre to be delivered to the French Line, which had agreed to buy it. The crew said the John Lambert was fired on without warning and that the firing continued while they were taking to the boats. They said the vessel flew the French flag when she went down. The crew of 16 rowed 40 miles to the French coast.

WAR SECRETARY
TO FORM NEW
BRITISH CABINET

Mr. Lloyd George Will Succeed in Establishing Ministry. It Is Believed, Despite Rumors as to Asquith Cabinet Support

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—It is believed that Mr. Lloyd George will be able to form a Cabinet in spite of the fact that it is rumored few if any members of Mr. Asquith's Ministry will join him. It is anticipated there will be no difficulty in obtaining representatives of labor and the support of some Conservative peers is assured.

Labor Party to Join

Members to Participate in New Government

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Labor Party has agreed to participate in the new Government, now being formed by Mr. David Lloyd George. This was announced officially today.

War Office Conference

Representatives of Organized Labor at Gathering

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Following the Labor Party's conference this morning representatives of organized labor groups, including Messrs. MacDonald, O'Grady, Snowden, Thorne and Henderson proceeded to a conference at the War Office where Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson were also present. The conference ended at 1:30 p. m.

An earlier report said that a meeting of the Labor Party was held this morning. Messrs. Wardle, Henderson, Brace and Roberts being present. After an hour's discussion of the political situation no decision was reached, though a pressing invitation, it is stated, has been sent for representation of the party in the new Government.

Crisis Not Yet Ended

It Is Expected New Cabinet Will Be Small

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The political crisis is not yet ended. Mr. Bonar Law spent yesterday in an effort to form a ministry without success. The King held a conference at Buckingham Palace with Messrs. Balfour, Asquith, Bonar Law, Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson, and finally His Majesty invited Mr. Lloyd George to form a ministry.

This task the War Minister has undertaken with characteristic enthusiasm and courage, and there the matter rests meantime. It is expected the Cabinet he may succeed in forming will be very small, and among the names mentioned, besides himself, Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Bonar Law are Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, Lord Derby, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. W. S. Churchill and Labor members.

Departmental work would be delegated to under-secretaries, but an interesting point is involved as the result of Mr. Lloyd George's contention that the Prime Minister has too many duties to be able to attend properly to the day-to-day conduct of the war, which, if acted upon, would involve his own exclusion from the running of the war.

Yesterday was marked by much political activity and many could only form another coalition Government, and the question, therefore, was the support he would obtain from the Liberals. To secure this, Mr. Bonar Law endeavored to obtain Mr. Asquith's adhesion, the post to be given him, according to report, being the Lord Chancellorship with an earldom.

Early in the afternoon Mr. Bonar Law drove to Buckingham Palace and informed the King of the difficulty of forming a Government, and the King then summoned political leaders. On his return to Downing Street, Mr. Asquith conferred with his colleagues, with the exception of Mr. Lloyd George, and information was then conveyed to Mr. Bonar Law that Mr. Asquith definitely declined to serve.

The general Liberal view is that they will be able to do more effective work as a patriotic opposition co-operating in all measures necessary for the prosecution of the war. Mr. Bonar Law then definitely informed the King of his inability to form an administration and the King sent for Mr. Lloyd George, who undertook the task with the cooperation of Mr. Bonar Law.

This was late in the evening, but Mr. Lloyd George immediately tackled his great difficulties, and it remains to be seen whether his well-known capacity for rallying to work he undertakes, men of prominence, will be successful. One probability is considerably increased Labor representation in the Cabinet.

The House of Commons will meet today but according to a communique will adjourn until Monday. This will

U-BOAT ACT IN
SOLVING CASE
CALLED PIRACY

Norwegian Ship Said to Have Been Ordered to Assist in Submarine's Operations

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau is informed that a submarine stopped the Norwegian steamer Solvang on Nov. 29 outside the Straits of Gibraltar. The master and ship's papers were taken on board the submarine, on which were both German and Austrian officers, and the Solvang's mate was ordered to tow the submarine toward Madeira.

It was the intention of the submarine to keep the vessel off Madeira for two days and then make her tow the submarine back again, the object being, according to The Christian Science Monitor informant to economize in fuel.

The appearance of the United States merchantman Virginian caused the submarine to dive, but she subsequently reappeared and was towed till the night of Dec. 1. The hawser parted for the third time during this night and the merchantman succeeded in escaping and reporting at the nearest British port.

The submarine's act, The Christian Science Monitor informant added, was simple piracy and not the only one which German submarines had committed. He quoted other instances where neutral ships had been compelled to commit unneutral acts by assisting involuntarily in submarine operations.

Such were the cases of the Varang, which landed the crew of the American steamer Columbian, and the raiders Emden and Möwe.

U-Boat Attacks Funchal

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LISBON, Portugal (Thursday)—A German submarine entered Funchal Harbor, Madeira, at noon on Sunday. A Ministry of Marine communique states that the submarine convoy vessel Kangaroo, the British steamer Dacia and the French gunboat Surprise were torpedoed and sunk.

The submarine also bombarded the town for two hours at three miles range, being ultimately compelled to withdraw by the land batteries. No one was killed in the town but the commander and 33 men of the Surprise and several Portuguese in the vicinity of the torpedoed ships were killed.

Vessels Reported Sunk

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Greek steamer Foto, the Norwegian vessel Harald and the Spanish ship Urbaitare are reported sunk.

WIRELESS WARNING OF
U-BOATS CONVEYED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A sweeping warning to Allied shipping was conveyed in wireless messages today from a British cruiser about 40 miles off Sandy Hook. Vessels were advised to avoid all trade routes, and converging points.

"German submarines may be met anywhere in the Atlantic, especially west of 60 degrees west. Keep good lookouts. Show no unnecessary lights," the wireless warning said.

constitute the first occasion for a long period in which Parliament has met without a ministry.

A section of the Liberal press yesterday appeared to expect the recall of Mr. Asquith.

Mr. Lloyd George will certainly make a great effort, and if he succeeds, Mr. Asquith's tenure of premiership, which has lasted without a single break for eight and one half years, will definitely terminate. It is the longest unbroken premiership in modern British history and it is certainly an extraordinary achievement to take over the premiership when the fortunes of his party were at a low ebb, to win two successive general elections, to hold office during six years of the keenest political strife in modern times, and to follow this up with two years as Premier in the greatest war in history, during which his government has been transformed from a party to a coalition.

Opinions of Lord Derby

Says Small Committee Essential to Success in War

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Thursday).—In a speech yesterday Lord Derby repudiated the idea of any political intrigue. It became evident, he said, that what was required was a small committee who would not only consider matters and give decisions, but would have power to make all departments carry out its decisions.

Unless that were done there was great danger that the plans of the general staff might fall in the forthcoming year. Therefore, he joined cordially with Mr. Lloyd George in proposing to Mr. Asquith that there should be a smaller war committee practically constituting the Cabinet of the country which should consider every proposal and anticipate, as far as possible, all possible results of any policy, and having adopted a policy to see it through.

It was proposed that the Prime Minister, whose many duties would prevent him presiding over such a committee which should sit all day and every day, should attend whenever he wished, acting then as chairman; but that in his absence there should be another chairman whom Lord Derby thought could only be Mr. Lloyd George. The Prime Minister was to have the further power of vetoing any proposal of the committee.

REGULATION OF HUDSON RIVER FLOW SOUGHT

Northern New York Improvement Contemplated With Huge Reservoirs and Dams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—One of the greatest reservoir and stream-regulating projects in the Eastern States is now under consideration by New York State authorities. The petition for the construction of two dams, one at Conklingville on the Sacandaga River and the other at Tumblehead Falls on the Schroon River—both in the Adirondack Mountains—would mean an expenditure of from \$4,500,000 to \$7,000,000. Some engineers place it as high as \$10,000,000, the enormous land damages being the uncertain quantity. The purpose of the two reservoirs is to regulate the flow of the upper Hudson River so that the owners of water power on that stream shall have a steadier flow during the summer season. It is estimated that the power for private owners from the Conklingville dam will be increased from a minimum of about 30,000 in the summer at developed sites to nearly 140,000. The reservoir here would be a body of water equal in area to Lake George or about 30 miles long and in its widest parts five or six miles. In the Schroon River the reservoir would be about 15 miles long and two miles wide.

As a result of the construction of both dams, it is estimated by engineers that the water power on the Hudson River would be increased from about 130,000 in summer to about 200,000 on the sites now developed. Sixteen villages now in the valleys of the two rivers would be submerged; 40 miles of state highway would have to be relocated and eight miles of railroad.

The petition for the construction of the reservoirs is made by the Chamber of Commerce at Glens Falls, that city's paper manufacturers being especially interested in a steadier flow of water for power purposes. Flooding of the Sacandaga valley in the interest of the power companies is a subject which has been discussed for many years.

Under the present law the cost of the projects would be levied on the property benefited, which means the power owners along the stream regulated. Opponents of the plan, however, declare that this assumes that the power owners absolutely own the streams and that it shuts out the state from receiving a revenue for contributing tremendously to the value of water power.

BAGUIO MARKET EXTENSION

MANILA, P. I.—The plans for the improvements of the Baguio market, says the Times, provide a fish, meat and vegetable building, drying goods building, to replace the present timber buildings; four restaurant buildings; 625 lineal meters of animal sheds four meters wide; and 30 lineal meters of sheds three meters wide.

STATE DIRECTOR ON THE ELEVATED BOARD IS URGED

Counsel for Company Before Public Service Commission Says He Believes It Would Be a Solution of Present Situation

Appointment of a representative by the State to sit on the board of directors of the Boston Elevated and take part in its deliberations as the best solution for the present situation was proposed by Frederick E. Snow, counsel for the company, in speaking before the special commission, appointed by the Legislature to investigate the financial condition of the Boston Elevated, at the State House today.

The Boston Elevated asked permission of the special commission to appear in answer to certain statements that have been made at former hearings. The recommendation that the Commonwealth be represented on the board of directors came at the conclusion of the answer to those statements. On this point Mr. Snow said specifically:

"I believe that the true solution of the present situation is not along the lines of employing people to express an opinion as to what they would have done if they had been in the place of the present Elevated management, but for the State to designate a representative to sit on the board of directors of the company, to take part in its deliberations, and with a sense of the responsibility involved to take part in the determinations not only of questions of policy, but of the expenditures when and as they are made, and the company will welcome any such representative on its board in connection with such relief, if any, as this commission may decide upon."

Mr. Snow referred to the statements of several persons at former hearings to the effect that the commission should satisfy itself that the statements of the Elevated in regard to its financial condition are correct by ordering an independent investigation.

"The facts in regard to this (financial condition) are in the possession of the Public Service Commission, and, in my judgment, they are in a position to advise the special commission regarding the financial statements of the company," said Mr. Snow by way of answer.

He then cited the extent of the supervision exercised by public authority over the affairs of the company and the requirement of an annual return giving the details of its annual income and expenditures to the Public Service Commission.

"The commission, however, is not satisfied to accept this return as correct without further examination, and for a number of years, through its auditing department, has checked up every item of income and expenditure by personal examination of every voucher."

"While the company has not the slightest objection to any investigation for the purpose of finding out whether the road could be more efficiently or economically managed, it believes, in view of the facts and information which are already in the possession of the Public Service Commission, that such an investigation, if necessary, can be completed within so short a time as not to seriously delay the final action of this commission."

In reply to statements made by Nathan Matthews in behalf of the Boston Real Estate Exchange at the last hearing, Mr. Snow said in part as follows:

"There is no justification, however, for Mr. Matthews' statement that the probable increase in the company's business during the next three years will take care of the increased cost of operation and the increased charges. It is based upon the assumption that at the end of the year ending June 30, 1919, the company will need only \$1,650,000 increase in net revenue. As a matter of fact, the company in its statement made no estimate of the anticipated increases in operating costs and fixed charges for the year ending June 30, 1919."

"In the statement made before the commission the company has intentionally avoided attempting to make any detailed estimate of earnings, expenses and fixed charges for the year ending June 30, 1918, and June 30, 1919, because the items entering into any such computation on both sides are so uncertain."

"The probable increase in business will not take care of the practically known increase in operating expenses and increase in subway rentals even if no additional capital either of the West End or Elevated should be issued in the next three years and even if no additional provision should be made for depreciation, reconstruction or rehabilitation."

Legal expenses and the salary policy of the company which were criticized by Senator Robert M. Washburn were defended and explained by Mr. Snow. "I know of no standard for determining the proper compensation for officers engaged in managing property of this character," he said. "Tested by the results obtained and by the compensation paid by similar public service corporation, the management expenses of the Elevated are reasonable."

POSTAL SERVICE SAVES TWINE

DALLAS, Tex.—In orders issued by the railway mail service of the eleventh division, comprising Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arkansas, to railway mail clerks the necessity of economizing on twine is urged, says the News. The circular points out that the Government has entered into contract for its twine supply for the next year, but at a rate which is far in excess of that of previous years.

CONFERENCE OF COMMITTEES OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Various Departments of the Massachusetts State Federation Hold Meetings

Various committees and departments of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs are meeting at the Museum of Fine Arts and the Vendome and Brunswick hotels today to hear reports and consider further plans for the year's work. The program for the conference of the art department, which met at the museum this morning, included addresses by Arthur Fairbanks, director of the museum; Huger Elliott, supervisor of the educational work of the museum, and C. J. Connick, whose topic was "The Making of Stained Glass Windows."

The education department which met at Hotel Vendome under the chairmanship of Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman discussed ways of creating public sentiment in favor of such National legislative measures as the Casey Bill with its provision for a Bureau of Labor for Women; the Nolen Bill, which has to do with women in employment; and the Smoot Bill, which calls for an appropriation for research in home economics. The attention of the committee was called to the need of taking an active interest in Pan-American education especially as it relates to women, in preparation for the convention of South American women which it is proposed to hold in the United States in 1920.

At the meeting of the civics department, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Frederick G. Smith, plans were considered for helping the clubs of the state each to take up the line of work most needed in their respective communities, the lines of work proposed being village improvement, community centers, junior civics, playgrounds, juvenile courts and probation, and the installation of police women. Under the direction of the committee an effort is to be made to find out to what extent civics is being taught in the public schools of the state.

Under the chairmanship of Miss Florence G. Olney the music committee discussed plans for a State conference on music which is to be held at the Boston Art Club Jan. 6, and attention was given to finishing an outline of music study to be furnished the clubs of the State. Ways were presented of getting the women's clubs of various communities to take an active part in planning for community chorus work and to forward the committee's aim of making people better acquainted with American music in particular.

The conservation department under the chairmanship of Mrs. Joseph B. Leach made plans for a conference to be held Feb. 9 to awaken public interest in home and school gardening and the use of vacant lots for this purpose, especially in districts with an immigrant population. The matter was also discussed of taking measures to have the Governor set aside April 3 as Bird Day.

It was decided by home economics department under the chairmanship of Mrs. S. F. Herron to hold a conference in Salem Jan. 10 on the subject, "Ways of Meeting the Present High Cost of Living," this subject to be presented under the divisions of food, clothing, and operating expenses. This subject will be further developed at a series of other home-makers' talks which the department decided to hold this winter at the Boston Public Library, beginning in January. These talks will be supplemented by a State conference along the same lines.

COLLEGE CLUB OF HONOLULU UTTERS PROTEST

Methods of Normal School System Criticized—Federal School Survey Requested

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—Pointed criticism of Honolulu's normal school system is voiced by the College Club, which includes many prominent women, in a communication sent to Governor Pinkham, Superintendent of Public Instruction Henry W. Kinney and the Commissioners of Public Instruction. Some of the points made in the communication are these:

"The College Club has taken an active interest in the public schools and in the prospects of young islanders who wish to study elsewhere and return to teach here, also in the prospects of competent teachers from the mainland who wish to teach here."

At present the territorial normal school has an admission system rejected by 39 out of 48 States and being abolished in virtually all the others. Americanization of Hawaii's alien population is limited by "our narrow policy" of discrimination in favor of normal school graduates.

Recent speeches of Superintendent Kinney said to enunciate the policy of the department in favor of the normal school furnishing all teachers for the territory, in primary and grammar grades at least.

The territory should abandon "insularity" and take part in nation-wide educational plans for interstate recognition of credentials of teachers.

Earnest request is made for the "Federal School Survey" under the direction of the Department of Education. The bureau will send three or four experts to make the survey in Hawaii, the territory to pay the traveling and other expenses and the Federal Bureau the salaries of the experts.

PUBLIC LANDS ARE RAPIDLY BEING SETTLED

Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane Says Problem of Future Is Irrigation of Arid Sections of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lane, in his annual report, directs attention to the fact that while the volume of public land is decreasing, until now it is almost down to 250,000,000 acres in the United States, much of which is in the arid region, the entries of public land are increasing. This year nearly 20,000,000 of Federal domain were taken up, as against 17,000,000 each for the preceding two years, 16,000,000 for 1913 and 15,000,000 for 1912.

"There will still remain, however," says the report, "many millions of acres of lands which can be brought into rich production by the application of water, and no inconsiderable volume that can be put to the public service by being drained. The problem is no longer one of getting the people onto the land but of getting land for the people who wish it, and ways must be found by which land can be irrigated, either from the waters that flow underneath it or from the waters that now go to waste flowing to the sea."

It is Secretary Lane's belief that no sufficient effort has been made to discover underground supplies of water which can be used upon the arid districts of the West, and that Congress might well either appropriate directly for improving these lands by a system of drilling or pass a law by which private parties could be induced to make this effort.

"The agricultural possibilities of Alaska are still a matter of conjecture," says the report, "although it is known that in the Tanana Valley and in other portions the harder cereals and vegetables will grow. With the completion of the railroad which is now being constructed from Seward to Fairbanks, there promises to be a considerable movement within Alaska to make that country an asset which the Government should further by undertaking a broad plan of promotion based upon the knowledge already gained as to what can be done agriculturally in that far northern part of our country."

"Outside of Alaska the outlook is that within five years the only public land available to the pioneer will be that upon which a large amount of money must be expended in holding back the floods of the streams or in bringing water upon the land. This is not a work for men of little means, so that it may safely be said that the pioneer with his prairie schooner will have vanished from the United States within a few years."

"One feature of the work among the Indians during the past year has been the effort to discover the Indians who were competent, through a system of competency commissions composed of men of long experience among the Indians. A commission consists of three men, who go through a reservation from house to house, making personal studies of the character of the Indians and reporting upon their progress—the kind of houses in which they live, the way in which their children are dressed, the manner in which their farms are tilled and their cattle cared for, and in general their economic condition. Out of those so inspected the commission makes report to the Secretary of the Interior of those who are, in its judgment, fitted to take on the responsibilities of citizenship by being released from the paternalistic care of the Indian Bureau. Upon the approval of these recommendations the Indians so selected for distribution are gathered together, and they are presented with patents in fee to their lands under an impressive ceremonial."

The inventive genius of the American people is illustrated in the report by the fact that 70,000 applications for patents were received in the last year and the information is given that the Bureau of Education is conducting a campaign for the education of adult immigrants and for better rural schools.

The Reclamation Service carried on construction work on 24 irrigation projects, bringing ten projects or units thereof to completion and added 250,000 acres, or 5000 farms to the area on the Government work for which irrigation water is available. It completed the highest dam in the world and another forming the largest irrigation reservoir; built 700 miles of canals, 80 miles of drains, 50 miles of pipe line, 66 miles of roads, 7200 canal structures, 600 bridges, 650 culverts, excavated approximately 10,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock, used 500,000 barrels of cement, manufactured 60,000 barrels of sand cement.

To the Bureau of Mines is given credit for developing methods for treating low grade complex gold, lead, silver, and zinc ores that promise to rejuvenate mining in certain parts of the country and render valuable millions of tons of ore that cannot now be treated profitably. The bureau has since its organization trained 41,000 miners in mine rescue work.

ITALIAN INTERNMENT CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—A detachment of Austrian prisoners has been interned in the Sagittario Valley in the Abruzzi between Monte Morrone, Majella and the Gran Sasso, where they are employed upon the reforestation of the region. In the midst of magnifi-

cent scenery a regular town has sprung up, consisting of 54 wooden sheds, four small barracks for the Italian guard, three hospital sheds, two bath sheds and quarters for the military police, the officers and the command. Accommodation has been provided for 4450 prisoners, but at present there are only about 2000 stationed in the camp. They are well kept and well treated, though in conformity with strict discipline. Those who have followed a trade are put to their former work; thus, there is a carpenters' workshop where the furniture needed in the camp is made by the prisoners themselves, while shoemaking is also done on the spot, and a small nail factory is soon to be instituted. The prisoners, who represent seven nationalities, Slovenes, Ruthenians, Poles, Germans, Hungarians, Bohemians and Rumanians, are of all ages, from 17 to 47.

1916		1915		Increase or decrease, 1915	
No. vessels	Tonnage	No. vessels	Tonnage	No. vessels	Tonnage
6,106	13,563,177	5,899	13,299,948	+207	+263,229
VESSELS OF OTHER COUNTRIES					
3,926	9,626,961	4,613	10,874,929	-717	-1,247,968
TOTAL OF VESSELS					
10,032	23,190,138	10,512	24,174,877	-510	-984,739

REVISION OF INTERNATIONAL LAWS IS URGED

Attorney-General in Annual Report Says Neutrality Measures Are Clearly Defective and New Legislation Is Required

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attorney-General T. W. Gregory submitted today his annual report, which has the following to say regarding the subject of neutrality during the operation of the European war:

"From the experience of this department and of the State Department during the past three years in the administration of law in connection with the relations of this country with Mexico and with the problems arising out of the European war, it has become clear that there is urgent need of a revision of the statute law bearing on our international relations."

"Many acts committed in the United States in serious violation of its sovereignty and against its peace and the safety of its citizens are not now punishable by any Federal criminal law; others are punishable only under unsatisfactory statutes passed in relation to conditions altogether different from those now prevailing."

"The present laws relating to neutrality are clearly defective. In some cases no statutory provision whatever is made for the observance of obligations imperatively imposed by international law upon the United States; in other cases inadequate provision is made. In my opinion, the passage of new legislation is required for the protection of the United States and its citizens and for the fulfillment of the duty owed by the United States to other nations with which it is at peace."

"During the past year (as in the previous year and since August, 1914), the regular work of the department has been tremendously augmented by the legal problems connected with the European war. Many of the questions presented in the prosecutions initiated and in opinions rendered to other departments of the Government have been without precedent. The labors of the special agents of the Bureau of Investigation have been very great and country wide in investigating reported breaches of our neutrality and other criminal laws arising out of war conditions. Careful daily scrutiny of agents' reports has been necessary in order that prompt measures might be taken to prosecute such violations of Federal law. Many of the actions investigated, however, have been found to constitute violations of State rather than Federal laws. The inadequacy of our Federal criminal laws relative to neutrality and foreign relations and the necessity for their complete revision have been clearly proved."

"Since the beginning of the European war over 30 indictments have been found in various parts of the country, and upward of 110 persons have been indicted. Within the past year, 15 indictments, involving 84 persons and corporations, were returned and 21 persons and corporations were convicted."

"The Mexican situation has also added greatly to the work of the department. Special efforts have been made to prosecute all violations of the neutrality laws—including those forbidding enlistment for service in foreign armies, preparation of military expeditions, and importation of munitions of war into Mexico in violation of the presidential embargo under the joint resolution of 1912. In the past year there have been 13 indictments by grand juries and 60 persons indicted; 25 have been convicted."

"Evidence of an intended military expedition is difficult to obtain, and the scope of the Federal criminal statute is extremely limited. While therefore the department may be convinced that military or political refugees from Mexico in this country are intending or plotting to promote uprisings in Mexico, no arrests can be made until by their actions they bring themselves specifically within the restricted scope of the Federal criminal statutes. Mere plotting alone is not criminal. The planning or preparation in this country of a military expedition which is designed to start from a point outside this country seems not to be forbidden by law. Hence, many activities which produce constant friction can not at present be reached."

LLOYD'S RECORD SHOWS RISE IN BRITISH TONNAGE

Report of World's Shipbuilding for Year Ending June 30, 1916, Shows Totals Compared With Those of Previous Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The annual report of Lloyd's, dealing with the world's shipping makes some interesting reading, particularly when some of the totals are compared with those of previous years. The following table gives the comparison at a glance.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30		1915		Increase or decrease, 1915	
No. vessels	Tonnage	No. vessels	Tonnage	No. vessels	Tonnage
6,106	13,563,177	5,899	13,299,948	+207	+263,229
VESSELS OF OTHER COUNTRIES					
3,926	9,626,961	4,613	10,874,929	-717	-1,247,968
TOTAL OF VESSELS					
10,032	23,190,138	10,512	24,174,877	-510	-984,739

From this it will be seen that the British tonnage has actually increased in both the number of ships afloat and the tonnage, while the majority of the loss is borne by countries other than the British empire. This is, of course, mainly accounted for by the fact that of 790,209 tons of new shipping registered during the 12 months 414,462 tons, or a fraction over 52 per cent, was British, including the colonies, while only 375,747 tons, or a fraction less than 48 per cent, was built in other countries.

The following is extracted from the report: In few industries has the effect of the war been more widespread, and far-reaching than in the domain of shipping. The disappearance from the high seas of the merchant fleets of Germany and Austria-Hungary and the continued losses of British, Allied, and neutral shipping combined with the enormous demands which the war has made upon the available tonnage, has produced a shortage which has stimulated the building of ships in every country free to engage in ship construction. In the United Kingdom merchant shipbuilding is still seriously restricted by the necessity for the production of war vessels of various kinds, and although there has recently been some acceleration in the rate of progress in the construction of vessels the output remains far below that of normal times.

In neutral countries, and particularly in the United States of America, every effort has been, and is being made by means of the extension of existing plants and the creation of new establishments to cope with the increasing demand for tonnage. That a large measure of success has attended these efforts is evident from the fact that there is now being built under the inspection of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, a larger amount of shipping than has ever been recorded in the history of the society—namely, 620 vessels of 2,282,709 tons. It is gratifying to the committee to receive this world-wide testimony to the efficiency of the society's inspection, while the fact that this immense volume of shipping is being built to the highest standard of classification must be a source of satisfaction not only to the owners and builders of the vessels, but also to the underwriters and merchants concerned.

At the close of the year ended June 30, 10,032 merchant vessels, registering over 23,000,000 tons gross, held classes assigned by the committee of Lloyd's Register. These figures, large as they are, show a falling off from the high-water mark of the previous year, thus reflecting the heavy losses which have been occasioned by the war. During the year the committee passed the plans of 742 vessels, representing 2,375,580 tons, to be built under the society's survey with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register. As compared with plans of 733 vessels of 1,713,500 tons for the previous 12 months. The committee assigned classes to 362 new vessels of 790,209 tons, of which 356 were steamers or motor vessels, of a tonnage of 789,683, and six were sailing vessels of 521 tons. Of the total 414,462 tons, or about 52 per cent, were built for the British Empire (United Kingdom 397,562 tons, Dominions 16,605 tons), and 375,747 tons, or about 47 per cent, for other countries. The tonnage classed by the society during the year includes 32 vessels of 154,975 tons built upon the Isherwood system of longitudinal framing. Up to date there have been built, or are in course of construction, over 470 of these vessels, totaling 2,650,000 tons. The number of vessels intended to carry oil in bulk which have been classed by the society during the year is 14, of 77,107 tons. The total number of such vessels at present classed is 301, of 1,380,255 tons gross. Vessels fitted for burning oil fuel holding classes assigned by the committee 269, of 1,259,714 tons.

Owing to the increasing demands for oil in this country, many proposals to supplement the supply by converting ordinary cargo steamers into oil carriers have been dealt with by the committee. The society's classification has been assigned to vessels in which the oil is carried in large circular tanks built into the holds, and arrangements have been approved which will admit of fuel oil with a high flash point being carried in the double bottoms of cargo vessels, provided the construction is suitable for the purpose.

The past year has witnessed a revival of wood shipbuilding in America, which has been brought about by the abnormal demand for steel. The increasing use of geared steam turbines in marine engineering is worthy of note. Nine vessels have been built to the society's classification during the

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past year in which steam turbines have been fitted, three of these having Parsons geared turbines and having Curtis geared turbines. In the United Kingdom there are two vessels being built to the society's classification in which the Ljungstrom turbo-electric propelling plant will be fitted, one a single-screw vessel, in which the power will be 1500 shaft horsepower, and the second a twin-screw vessel, with a total shaft horsepower of 5400. During the year seven vessels classed by the society have been fitted with Diesel engines.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF WAR ISSUED

Lessons Learned on Border Related—Regular Army Enlistments Growing—Vocational Training Plans for Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The annual report of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker was submitted to President Wilson today. Many subjects are treated of and the history of the border disturbances is gone into, in the report, quite extensively. Regarding the presence of the National Guard on the border, Secretary Baker has the following to say:

"The mere presence of this enlarged force has served to preserve peace and protect life and property. Disturbances by outlaws and bandits in northern Mexico have continued and roving bands of various numbers have moved through the territory, harassing Mexican forces and raiding Mexican communities, but they have not ventured an attack upon the people of the United States. In the meantime the militia forces on the border have been drilled, their organizations perfected, and their personnel accustomed to life in camp in the performance of this defensive duty.

"On the advice of the military commanders, it has been determined that full protection can be given on the border without utilizing the entire force of the National Guard in the service of the United States. The department therefore determined to send from time to time from their State mobilization camps portions of the National Guard which had not as yet done border duty, and in exchange for these freshly arrived contingents, the commanding general of the Southern Department has been directed to select equivalent numbers of troops which have been in actual border service for return to their home stations for muster out. These movements have been taking place with some rapidity and are now substantially completed. The number of National Guard now on the border is substantially 110,000 officers and men.

"In this connection, however, I desire to point out that under modern conditions one of the great needs of the Army organization is a suitable program of recreational activity for soldiers during periods of enforced inactivity. In his home station the soldier of the Regular Army will undoubtedly in the future make use more and more largely of educational opportunities and there will be automatically evolved certain recreational activities proper to the place, the climate, and the disposition of the men, but the soldier in camp has not the permanent facilities which can be found in the well-ordered Army post. His entire time cannot be spent in drill, and there is, therefore, very great need for the development of a systematic plan which will provide for the soldier under such conditions an opportunity for sound, healthful, and agreeable recreation.

"The Young Men's Christian Association has realized this need and most generously undertaken to provide facilities for our troops on the border which under the conditions may be regarded as comparable to social and recreational opportunities offered by their institutions to the young men of our cities. Undoubtedly, this service has been of the highest value and has been appreciated by the men as well as by the department. I venture, however, to express the hope that we shall be able to devise, as a part of our own systematic provision for the Army, recreational facilities and opportunities which will follow the Army to its camp, and both brighten the life of the Army and occupy the leisure of its members when the exigencies of the service require their separation from accustomed opportunities of the kind.

"For some time the general recruiting service had been so successful in keeping the Army filled to the strength then authorized that recruiting had been curtailed and at various times it had been found necessary to discontinue the acceptance of new applicants for enlistment in some arms of the service. Anticipating the action of Congress in enacting the joint resolution of March 17, 1916, orders were given on March 13, 1916, to reopen recruiting stations that had been closed and to open additional ones in productive places and to prosecute the work of obtaining recruits for the Army.

"There has been an increase in the number of accepted applicants for enlistment since the passage of the joint resolution referred to, but it has not been as marked an increase as desired. This is undoubtedly due to several causes. The first and probably the principal cause is the present labor condition throughout the country. Recruiting officers from all sections report that never in their experience has there been the demand for labor in all lines of industry that exists and that has existed for the past several months. In the large manufacturing districts the demand for labor is far in excess of the supply. Wages are high and all who desire employment readily secure it. In the agricultural districts the demand for labor was active during the summer and early fall, and the supply was inadequate. Thus the recruiting service, which is simply one of many employers, has been unable to secure the recruits needed. However, during June, July, and August, 1916, the number of enlistments increased practically 175 per cent over the number for the corresponding months in 1915.

"Vocational training in the Army is a subject to which serious attention has been given, but its possibilities are only beginning to be developed. Undoubtedly we shall come to a



Regent Street, London

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

IMPRESSIONS OF LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The word London gives the impression of something so vast, so unceasingly active and so vital that one feels content to let the impression grow and expand in any direction, not attempting to analyze, let alone describe it. Yet it is only necessary to think for one moment of Paris, Vienna or New York to be immediately aware of a sharply defined individuality which characterizes that very gigantic yet illusive proposition, London.

London may be more easily explained, more easily described from memory, when at a distance, but when the traveler enters one of its huge railway stations, sounding and echoing with the noise of engines and the hiss of steam, and emerges into the hubbub outside, whether it be from Charing Cross, Waterloo or Liverpool Street, the power to formulate his impressions leaves him for some time to come. The hum of the streets, the bustle, the preoccupation and the indifference of the huge city are all around him and he is weightily impressed by the thought of the masses of London's population. There is always, as a kind of check to the exhilaration of entering a big city, the sight of those rows upon rows of gray low roofs divided by the meanness of streets which extend in dreariest monotony each side of the railway line on a near approach to London. But apart from any particularized area or condition, the abstract idea of London's purpose, of the immense toll, of the daily lives of millions, is infallibly impressive and stimulating.

To this rather chaotic sense of the city as a whole succeeds the revelation of some particular phase or angle of the city's life, which for the time blots out the rest. One panel of the endlessly unfolding screen momentarily monopolizes all the attention.

London is not obtrusive. It is not aggressive. It does not demand admiration. It is so careless of opinion, so indifferent to effect, that it has been at no particular pains at embellishment. It would quite seem as if utility and an easy go-as-you-please tolerance had presided at the development of the place. Yet in spite of this, perhaps because of it, the city has a beauty distinctly its own, but which is certainly not to be defined in terms of architecture, or style, or the latter word is to be used in its narrow sense. Charm and austerity do not always go hand in hand, but they certainly are factors of the attraction of London. The charm of London is so unconfined, so atmospheric as quite effectively to elude definition. To remember that through London runs a mighty river is perhaps to get at the key of the mystery. For the Thames has given London the note which dominates its harmonies. London's atmosphere and

color are due to river and sky; the unobtrusiveness and delicacy of its blues and grays and mauves; its dim distances, misty effects in street and park.

There are places and times when the beauty of London can be caught red-handed as it were. The Embankment is one of them, and the time, morning and evening on almost any day of the year. The Embankment skirts the river's edge almost continuously from Blackfriars to Cremorne Road beyond Lindsey House, at the extreme end of Chelsea. At Westminster, where the water laps the walls of the Houses of Parliament, there is an interruption. On a winter's morning the rising sun throws a streak of dull red on the gray waters, whilst in the evening a thousand sunset effects, shrouded in a mist of gray and gold, fill the western sky. Morning, noon and night the sky reflects its every mood in the winding mirror below, and at nightfall are added the pale reflections of the lemon-colored lamps which dot the Embankment. It would often appear as if necessity, unaided by any other consideration, produced most of London. The deliberate intention of pleasing has seldom inspired her builders. But it is to be regretted, when this fine insouciance has resulted in the quaint medley of houses in the Strand, for example, in Fleet Street leading to Ludgate Circus with its hill crowned by the cupola of St. Paul's. Regent Street is one of the very few streets to show a deliberate and continuous architectural scheme, and even the symmetry of Regent Street has been broken in so many places that the Quadrant alone maintains an air of simple regularity, which contrasts with Piccadilly Circus and the immense new hotel with its roof garden which towers at the street's southwestern corner.

The conviction grows at every step taken in London that history and tradition pervade her streets, and that to understand her as she is in the present one must be able to reconstruct for oneself the London of the past. The London which saw Swift taking his evening walk to Chelsea across the Mall, Margaret More greeting her father and Erasmus on Chelsea Reach, Dean Colet preaching from the pulpit of St. Paul's, the Fleet Street of Dr. Johnson, and the Strand with its palaces and the gardens that ran down to the water's edge. It all has gone, but old London forms the traditional background to the modern city without which it would be crude and meaningless. When Thackeray peoples the streets and gardens of Kensington, there immediately arises "the Kensington world, somewhat apart from the big uneasy world surging beyond the turnpike—a world of neighbors bound together by the old winding streets and narrow corners in a community of venerable elm trees and traditions"; the Kensington of a past century. Some of it still remains—the palace, the old trees, in Kensington Gardens, and an old house here and there.

Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park form one of those great open spaces—green expanses, free to all—which second only to the river, are responsible for London's particular charm. Flowers there are, flower beds, exquisite in color arrangement—triumphs of English gardening—but the beauty of the parks is not at all conventional.

As for the river, it is in great part due to the atmosphere which softens the outlines of the trees with a blue mist contrasting with the almost glaucous tone of the planes, and the distant grayness of spires and arches. Early morning or evening is the time to catch the finest light and color effects, but a walk on an afternoon along the avenue of the trees which line Rotten Row, across the Serpentine, over the stone bridge with its exquisite view of water and trees with spire beyond, to the Round Pond, where the toy yachts are being sailed, is a possibility which few, if any, cities can offer. There is a statue in Kensington Gardens which one may or may not admire, but which stands a monument to the romance of the place. It is Frampton's "Peter Pan." The Gardens have an individuality totally distinct from that of Hyde Park and one which seems to have caught the imagination of children, or rather of that lover of children, Sir James Barrie.

Hyde Park abuts at a convergence of several famous roads which make what Paris would term a "place," but which in London is Hyde Park Corner. If London had wished, it could have been very fine just at this point, but it has tried to spoil everything by the dismal ugliness of St. George's Hospital; happily not with entire success.

Opposite, in the Quadrant which surmounts the Wellington Arch, London for once has aimed at effect and has splendidly succeeded. It has been said of London that it is the home of humanity and that its wide inclusiveness gives it a unique position among the cities of the Old World. Events during the last two years have emphasized its position as the great center of the British Commonwealth. Representatives of all parts of the world have met in the British capital, and the Strand, the microcosm of the great city, has been thronged with a crowd in which the khaki of Australasia and the New World, the kilts of Scotland, and turbaned Indians have jostled the gray and blue of French, Serb and Belgian uniforms. There is very much that makes London extraordinarily interesting at the present time. Besides the variety of sights connected with the presence and the passage of troops, there is the unusual aspect, which the entire circumference of London presents at night; semi-darkness in the streets below, but above the spectacular effect of searchlights. Nothing is finer than Trafalgar Square shaded lamps show the outlines of the Nelson Column and the great Landseers lions; and suddenly the deep blueness of the sky is traversed by broad shafts of intense white light, which sweep the skies far and near and return to some point on which a dozen searchlights converge. As suddenly as they came the lights disappear, and London is left to the peace of a million stars, which have come by their own again ever since darkness has discreetly veiled the city below.

OWNERS OPPOSE SCOTTISH STATE HOUSING SCHEME

Glasgow Organization Argues Against Government Entering Building Trade and Urges Removal of Property Burdens

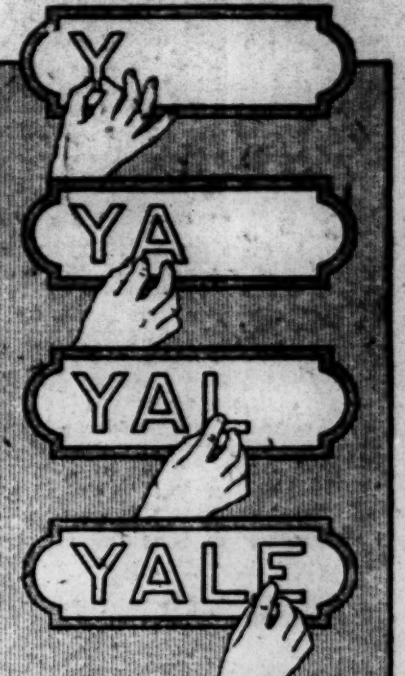
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—The Glasgow Houseowners Association, Limited, lately addressed a letter to Walter Long, M. P., president of the local Government Board, on the housing question. The State is now at the parting of the ways, and a step the wrong way will be irretrievable, the letter declared. Referring to the contention by a deputation from the National Housing and Town Planning Council and others interested in housing, which recently waited upon Mr. Long, that the Government should supply as a preliminary installment the sum of at least £20,000,000 for building operations, the letter remarked that the assumption by the deputation that private industry had permanently failed to supply the demand for workmen's houses, and that, in consequence, the burden must be assumed by the State, demanded close scrutiny, and should be thoroughly investigated before a decision was come to. As it is unlikely, the letter contends, that the State would succeed where the skilled man of business had failed, the State, in the event of such a decision, would have no resource but to accept permanently the burden of supplying houses at a loss. The charge for this purpose would be found to increase rapidly, as private enterprise retired more and more from the field, and gradually the enormous burden of housing would be laid on the back of the already overburdened taxpayer as a permanent load. If, on the other hand, private enterprise is depressed, owing to merely temporary adverse conditions, or to extraneous impediments due to national policy, then the aim of the statesman should be to discover how the industry can be freed from inequitable conditions and stimulated to fresh productiveness.

After referring to the rise in the prewar costs of building, the letter remarked: Had not the war broken out, rents would have stopped rising when the level at which competition was able to come in had been arrived at. That is the natural law affecting the supply of all commodities, and it has been recognized by Government in regard to other commodities than houses. The Government, although it has been strongly urged to regulate retail food prices, refrains from doing so, and the reason is good. It is that to restrict prices would diminish supply and restrict competition. Application of this argument should have left the question of rent to be determined by the same law, but the Government resolved to interfere, and, in regard to houses up to a very considerable rent, by act of Parliament restricted rents to standard amounts based on prewar figures which were, on the average, not remunerative. Whether it were right or wrong to do so it should, at any rate, be remembered that the Government itself has, by emergency legislation, seriously prejudiced the position of the private investor, and by so doing has deterred other investors from entering the field. But the restrictions created by Parliament are in their essence temporary, and will expire six months after the war. A permanent State housing scheme to supply a temporary failure of private enterprise, due to abnormal conditions, is hardly justifiable.

The letter went on to refer to the allegation of owners that the difficulty of the supply of houses was due to the prewar burdens imposed on property. Referring to rating, the letter held that the growth of immense private fortunes and of masses of property of a nonhereditary character, such as shipping, general merchandise, property in mines, railways, public companies, etc., had altogether altered the conception of wealth. Instead of being represented by lands and buildings, the largest fortunes of the country had been won in commerce and speculation, and were represented by scrip and other personal property. In consequence of this enormous change the whole equity of rating on real property had disappeared and there was a continually growing disparity between the value of buildings and that of other species of property. No attempt, however, made to distribute the burden of rates in a more equitable manner, and in consequence the owners and occupiers of houses and buildings continued to bear nearly the whole burden, while the owners of other classes of property escaped very lightly. Rent paid or received was not a fair criterion of ability to pay. The only real criterion was actual income.

Among other burdens, the letter refers to the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, which imposed an excessive stamp duty, despite the easy transfer, and originated the increment value duty, affecting not merely site value, but builders' profits, and often imposing the tax where the sale has been a complete loss.

According to the signatories to the letter, this act contains so many unjust and vexatious imposts upon heritable property that it has effectually stopped the supply of new cottage property in rural districts all over the United Kingdom and tenements of working class houses in the large towns and cities. The signatories, in view of these facts, concluded that, instead of the State rushing into the building trade, and assuming responsibility for the housing of the population it would surely be a sounder policy



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to free heritable property from many of its most oppressive burdens, such as a rating system which battens upon the housing industry almost exclusively, and building regulations which are too restrictive in their operation. As a first step, they urge the repeal of the Finance Act of 1910, so far as it imposes taxes on land and buildings, and of the Town Planning Act so as to allow a freer development of building land without forfeiting public control on a reasonable basis. The transfer of property should also be facilitated by cheaper conveyancing and stamp duties, and the investment in heritable property made more attractive and secure.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—During the month of June 77,228 cases (50 pounds net) of high explosives were manufactured mainly for use in the South African gold mines. There were 21,975 Europeans and 196,542 natives employed in the Witwatersrand gold mines during the month of June.

GREATER POWER FOR INTERSTATE BOARD ASKED

Specific Authority Desired to Prescribe for All Carriers by Rail—Commission Points to Need of More Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—“In a great and growing country like this, economic changes follow one another in rapid succession,” says the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, just presented to Congress. “The act to regulate commerce has been, and doubtless must continue to be, amended from time to time to meet these changes. Future needs, the indications of some of which are now discernible, can be met by future amendments when the times so require. We make these latter observations simply to guard against the possible impression that what we are proposing is thought by us to be more permanent than the character of the industrial and social life in which it is to be initiated.”

The commission recommends: “1. That, unless the recommendation numbered 4 in this summary be followed, section 15 of the act to regulate commerce be so amended as to provide one period, limited to one year for suspension of a schedule stating a new rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice; and, if so amended, that section 8 be amended so as to provide for 60 days’ notice of proposed increased charges.”

“2. That appropriate provision be made for punishment of any attempt, by intimidation, threats, inducements, or otherwise, to influence the testimony of any witness before the commission or to deter him from testifying; as also for punishment of misbehavior, disorderly conduct, or contumacy, in or about any proceeding before the commission.”

“3. That the commission be given definite and specific authority to prescribe for all carriers by rail subject to the act, rules and regulations governing interchange of cars, return of cars to the owning road, the conditions and circumstances under which such cars may be loaded on foreign roads, and the compensation which carriers shall pay to each other for the use of each other’s cars. The carriers should be required to publish, post, and file with the commission, under the provisions of section 6 of the act, such rules and regulations prescribed by the commission, and should be held to an observance of those rules and regulations just as they are held to an observance of their lawfully published, posted, and filed rates.”

“4. That by statute the Congress fix the interstate rates, fares, charges, classifications, rules, and regulations existing at a specific date, prior to that of enactment, as just and reasonable for the past, and provide that no change therein after that specified date may be made except upon order of the commission; with provision that such statute shall not affect proceedings pending at the time of enactment.”

“5. That, if jurisdiction to award reparation remains with the commission, in lieu of the uniform three-year period recommended in our last annual report for the beginning of all actions relating to transportation charges subject to the act, the Congress fix a limit of three years within which a carrier subject to the act to regulate commerce may bring action for recovery of any part of its charges, and amend section 15 of the act so as to provide that if the carrier brings such action after expiration of the two-year limit now prescribed in that section, or within 90 days after such expiration, complaint against the carrier for recovery of damages may be filed with the commission within 90 days after such action shall have been begun by the carrier, and not after.”

“6. That, without abdication of any Federal authority to finally control questions affecting interstate and foreign commerce, the commission be authorized to cooperate with State commissions in efforts to reconcile upon a single record the conflicts between the State and the interstate rates.”

“That the variety and volume of the work of the commission necessitate early enlargement of its membership and express statutory power to act through subdivisions designated by the commission to perform its duties with regard to specified subjects or features of its work, subject, of course, to retention by the commission of its control, as a commission, of all duties and powers delegated to the commission. The recommendation for enlargement is directly connected with and dependent upon the authority to act through subdivisions.”

The commission reports that the number of formal complaints filed during the year ended Oct. 31, 1916, is \$54, a decrease of 110 as compared with the number filed in the previous year. In the same period 671 cases have been decided and 135 have been dismissed by stipulations or otherwise. The commission has conducted 1485 hearings and taken approximately 154,488 pages of testimony.

AUTOMOBILISTS TO MEET

The Bay State Boosters, an organization of automobile men which is conducting a campaign for the general welfare of motorists, will hold a dinner at the Hotel Lenox tonight at which Congressman-elect Alvan T. Fuller of the ninth district will be a speaker. The club has a membership of more than 600 and is cooperating with the American Automobile Association, the parent body.

CANDIDATES FOR BOSTON COUNCIL GIVE PLATFORM

Better Streets, Segregated Budget and Pay-as-You-Go Favored by Citizens Ticket

In their first formal announcement of municipal betterment plans, upon which they will make their campaigns for the four seats in the Boston City Council to be filled at the city election Dec. 19, Francis J. W. Ford, David T. Montague, Patrick F. O’Keefe and Alfred E. Wellington, endorsed by the citizens’ campaign committee, declare they stand for building better streets in Boston, “maintaining in fit condition” the present streets, laying out new streets in the suburbs and continuing the segregated budget whereby the citizens are kept informed just how and where their money paid in as taxes is spent.

The candidates for the four council seats, who have the backing of the citizens’ campaign committee, organized this week at the Boston City Club, and of the Good Government Association, declared in their first formal public platform utterance issued last night for a pay-as-you-go policy in the financial conduct of city affairs. They declare for the maintenance of the present nonpartisan form of city government. In part this statement follows:

“First, we will expose and oppose any attempt on the part of individuals or interests to exploit the city for their selfish advantage, whether such attempts may be made by men intrusted with the administration of the Government of the city or by others. We will adhere conscientiously and earnestly to a fair policy toward all, keeping in mind that it is our sworn duty to see that the citizens get dollar for dollar for their money.”

“Secondly, we will favor the adoption of a central purchasing agency for the purchase of all supplies, which will guarantee the efficient expenditure of the city’s money. The department as conducted today is hampered and useless and the loose manner in which supplies are bought is nothing short of scandalous, resulting as it does in the waste of hundreds of thousands of dollars of the city’s money.”

“Third, we will strive to bring about a comprehensive plan for the building of sewers and streets and for maintaining our highways in fit condition. We will continue the present liberal policy of the City Council in the laying out of new streets in the suburbs. And we will use our best efforts to see that contracts are carried out faithfully and on schedule.”

“Fourth, we favor a continuation of the segregated budget which informs the citizens of Boston in detail just what money is expended in the departments and for what purposes. In other words, we want you as a citizen to get the same itemized bill from the officials of the city of Boston for their services as you get from your grocery man.”

“Fifth, we stand for a pay-as-you-go policy. We will not vote at any time to borrow money for current expenses. This is fundamental. It is no part of good business to borrow money for current expenses and we do not propose that the city shall deviate from this policy in order to promote the political or personal fortunes of any of the officials who may be intrusted with administrative authority.”

DEFENSE BOARD IS GREETED BY THE PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson gave a greeting to the National Defense Council at the opening of its session, saying: “I hope your efforts will result in victories in peace as well as in war.”

The council, authorized in the National Defense Act, after being addressed briefly by the President and Secretary of War Baker, discussed with the Civilian Advisory Committee plans for the conservation and concentration of the nation’s resources in case of war. The meeting was held in the office of the Secretary of War. In his address Secretary Baker set forth the objects of the council, declaring it inaugurated a new era in the United States Government.

WILLIAM H. MOYER SING SING WARDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William H. Moyer, for 12 years warden of the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed warden of Sing Sing Prison to succeed Thomas Mott Osborne. At Atlanta Mr. Moyer instituted many reforms and his appointment was recommended by persons prominent in prison work.

James M. Carter, State Superintendent of Prisons, in a statement announcing the appointment, says that Mr. Moyer is known to be a strict disciplinarian who has always advocated measures for the reformation and restoration of the prisoners through humane methods, education, ample recreation and industry.

At Atlanta he had charge of the construction of the Federal prison, which was built with convict labor, and it is expected this experience will be valuable to him in the erection of the new cell block and other construction work at Sing Sing.

About a year and a half ago Mr. Moyer was displaced from the Atlanta wardenship, following charges from which he was completely exonerated after investigation.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR REPORT IS SUBMITTED

Secretary Wilson Makes Plea for Workmen’s Organizations—Work of Employment Bureau Described

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The report of the United States Department of Labor, submitted today by Secretary William B. Wilson, emphasizes mediation in labor controversies and employment opportunities. Many notable instances of mediation are described and some remarkable results are reported. Commenting upon the work of his department in this connection, Secretary Wilson makes this argument in favor of collective bargaining in matters of employment:

“Large employers are usually incorporated companies, with many stockholders of diversified industrial connections and with boards of directors having intercorporate affiliations. Often they are fortified with public franchise or other special privileges, and their superintendents and foremen—with whom alone wage earners have personal relations—are naturally sensitive to the industrial powers back of them. An individual wage worker is often or goes without employment; and going long without employment means to the wage worker what hopeless bankruptcy means to the business man, except that it is immeasurably worse.”

“The interests of all but the solitary bargainer for a job are knitted together into a collective self-interest which instinctively dictates for wages the least that the labor market will allow—a market tense with competition for work but slack in competition for workers. Even this is not all. For that collective interest is permeated with similar ones through interlocking directorates and interlarded stockholdings, vitalized it may be with gentlemen’s agreements and by business coercion or fear of it. At the outer edge of all a lone wage worker bargains for work; bargains in a gutted labor market; bargains individually!”

For collective bargaining purposes alone, therefore, Secretary Wilson regards labor organization as indispensable. “Without it,” he says, “the economic independence of wage-earners would be impossible under existing industrial conditions, because workers cannot bargain collectively unless they are so organized as to enable them to bargain through representatives over whom employers can have no coercive control.” Satisfaction is expressed by the Secretary of Labor with what he describes as “A more general disposition on the part of employers to accommodate themselves to the ideal of the department with reference to mediation in labor disputes, which is to foster industrial peace on the basis of industrial justice.”

The employment service of the department, its second line of work to which Secretary Wilson calls special attention, is, like the mediation service, a recent origin. It began in a small way in a division of the Bureau of Immigration in 1907, but with larger powers the Secretary of Labor has given to this work a larger scope. In doing so he has had the assistance of the Post Office Department, the Agricultural Department, the Department of the Interior, and the Department of Commerce. The assistance of the Post Office Department has been notably helpful, because it has brought into the work the service of some 60,000 post offices.

The more constructive work of the Naturalization Bureau receives considerable attention from Secretary Wilson, by whom it has been promoted. This work has to do with the civic preparation of applicants for citizenship. It does not provide educational facilities nor approach any alien who has not first voluntarily got his “three papers,” but it does reach out to these as far as possible for the purpose of fostering the development of their civic qualifications. In this connection it has secured the cooperation of public schools in nearly a thousand places.

Several important recommendations to Congress are made by Secretary Wilson. Among them is a recommendation for congressional action against the transportation of private troops by detective agencies across State lines.

Another alludes to the recent explosion of munitions near the immigration station at Ellis Island, which caused great damage. In earlier reports the Secretary of Labor had recommended action that might have prevented this damage, basing his recommendations upon a previous explosion in the neighborhood of Ellis Island and danger from another one due to the handling of explosives at a short distance therefrom.

A further recommendation favors the Nolan-Phelan bill for the creation of a Bureau of Employment in the Department of Labor in order to relieve the Bureau of Immigration of its burdens in this respect.

B. Y. M. C. U. CAMERA CLUB

The annual exhibition of the Boston Y. M. C. U. Camera Club was opened last evening to the public, and will continue through tonight and Friday evening from 6 to 9:30 o’clock and Saturday from 2 to 9 o’clock. The awards: Landscape (first prize) Arthur Hammond, (second prize) T. Willis Gary; portrait (first prize) Arthur Hammond, (second prize) Louis Astrella; marine (first prize) F. W. Hill, (second prize) C. E. Dodge; genre (first prize) Chester Griffin, (second prize) Louis Astrella; general (first prize) G. E. Seelig, (second prize) Charles G. Wells.

MR. ABRAHAM GIVES ATTITUDE ON THE SCHOOLS

Reply to Ward Seven Good Government Association Questions States His Position

For the purpose of ascertaining the attitude of the candidates for the Boston School Committee on certain questions the Ward Seven Good Government Association prepared a questionnaire which it sent to each candidate. Henry Abrahams is the only candidate who has replied.

The questions asked by the association, and Mr. Abrahams’ answers, are as follows:

1. What do you believe the schools should aim to do for the children? Ans. To develop to the utmost all the capacity for service, reliance and community service. The School Committee should determine broad policies.

2. What do you regard as the respective functions of school superintendent and school committee? Ans. The superintendent should be the expert administrator in carrying out the technical details.

3. Under what circumstances do you believe it to be the function of an untrained committeeman to substitute his own policies for those of a superintendent whom the city is employing as an educational expert. Ans. Question 2 applies to question 3.

4. What is your attitude toward continuation schools? School centers? Vocational or industrial schools? Ans. My attitude for years has been known to be in favor of all social and personal service in the schools, because this alone will make the schools democratic and give the children a chance to realize their future ambitions. Without such provision we shall have child labor and the wrecking of child talent and the vocational futures of children.

5. Do you believe the schools should be administered in the interests of a class, a sect or the whole people? Ans. The schools should never represent a class or a prejudice of any sort. That would be un-American. The schools must represent the general interests of the entire people. Anything less than that would be mischievous and disastrous.

6. What is your object in seeking the election to the School Committee? Ans. I am not seeking election. I have been asked to serve, and I consider it a duty which no man can shirk when a call for such important service comes to one. I regard service on the School Committee as the most important within the gift of the people.

While the association regretted that the answers to questions 2 and 3 had not been a little fuller, it did not hesitate to give unanimous endorsement to Mr. Abrahams, and decide as individual voters to vote for but one candidate, and that candidate Mr. Abrahams, thus strengthening the vote for him and tending to secure his election by weakening the vote of all opponents.

MORE SHEEP RAISING IS RECOMMENDED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Wool producing on a large scale in the United States to meet problems confronting the industry was urged by Albert W. Elliott of Boston in an address on “The Wool Situation—Present and Future,” at the tenth annual meeting of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers here Wednesday. He declared the outlook for wool after the war is good and that present prices would be maintained for the next 10 years. In Europe at the beginning of the war there were 185,000,000 sheep, whereas North America has only 56,000,000 sheep.

BROWN ALUMNI DINNER

The Brown alumni dinner is to be held at the Copley Plaza on Jan. 23 when Charles E. Hughes, recently Republican candidate for President of the United States, is expected to be the chief guest. The invitation to attend was extended by George F. Bean, former mayor of Woburn and a classmate of Mr. Hughes, and Charles R. Adams of the class of 1880, who went to Lakeport, N. J., for the purpose.

YALE CLUB OF BOSTON

The Yale Club of Boston dined at the Boston City Club last night and heard an address from Dr. Fu Chen Yen, head of Yall University at Changsha, China, the Yale University of China, founded by a Yale graduate and supported by the Yale alumni, was a speaker. Dr. Fu is now pursuing a special course of study at Harvard. Brewer Eddy 98, also was a speaker.

CALIFORNIA PACKING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—California Packing Corporation and subsidiaries have completed their 1916 packing season. The amount of canned fruits packed shows an increase of 20 per cent over 1915 results. The amount of canned vegetables prepared for the market shows a gain of 32 per cent compared with the preceding year.

HAVERHILL KENNEL CLUB

HAVERHILL, Mass.—The Haverhill Kennel Club closed its annual two-days bench show last evening. The Sealyham terrier, Brockholt Inspiration, owned by the Hemlock Hill Kennels of Brookline, was awarded the prize as the best dog in the show and Sunny Punch, owned by Walter H. York, was given the prize as the best dog exhibited from Haverhill.

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More than two hundred at

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All of them from regular stock and many marked down from much higher prices.

At 25.00 there are suits included marked from 35.00 and 39.50.

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There is the full range of sizes—probably twenty styles, so that all may be assured of a becoming model.

Friday and Saturday



Drawn from Misses' Suit shown by Chandler & Co.

LEADER OF WORK FOR NO-LICENSE IN BOSTON HERE

(Continued from page one)

ized, mainly through the Women’s Christian Temperance Union and affiliated clubs, the women assisting particularly in the distribution of “dry” literature from house to house. This activity was not confined to playing literature under the door and ringing the bell; the women usually waited to talk with the housekeeper and often won a recruit whose influence was subsequently felt in the household. It was estimated that the women visited 75 per cent of the homes of Detroit.

Another form of organization which Mr. Hoshal praised was that of the workman in factories. One hundred and sixty-four factories employing 90,000 workmen were organized in Detroit, it being found that employers were generally ready and often enthusiastic to give their approval and help the work. There was a “key man” for each shop and the departments, where there were departments, had a leader. These men, Mr. Hoshal said, were not “dry cranks” but rather “sensible dry men of influence.” They supervised the distribution of prohibition literature and the hanging of attractive posters, which by the close of the campaign nearly repapered some of the shop rooms.

So enthused became many of the manufacturers that they declined to permit the “wets” access to their factory premises and even had them driven from the sidewalks.

One of the minor forms of campaigning was the “wrecking-crew,” consisting of a pair of “dry” speakers, who, patrolling the streets until they encountered a “wet” orator holding a street rally, would question any misleading or untruthful statement he made and would reply with facts prepared in advance at the “dry” headquarters.

As a result of the Detroit campaign, the former big liquor vote, which the brewers and liquor dealers counted on to offset the expected prohibition majority outside Wayne county, was cut down to a 9000 “wet” majority in Detroit and to 8000 in the county. The strong prohibition showing in the liquor stronghold enabled the State to go “dry.”

There is no reason, Mr. Hoshal believed, why Boston, “wet” as it is generally held to be, could not be aroused to the point of cleaning its thoroughfares of the saloon, as was done in Michigan in November.

NEWSPAPER WOMEN MEET

The New England Women’s Press Association met at the Hotel Bellevue yesterday and admitted four new members. Mrs. Ralph M. Kirland was elected chairman of a committee to cooperate in the work of the Travelers Aid Society. Joseph Chamberlain spoke on the “Work of Women in Journalism.”

MAINE DAIRYMEN ELECT

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Maine Dairymen’s Association at its annual convention on Wednesday elected the following officers: President, Herbert M. Tucker, Canton; vice-president, L. C. Holston, Cornish; secretary, Leon S. Merrill, Orono; treasurer, Frank S. Adams, Bowdoinham; trustee, J. A. Ness, Auburn.

AVIATORS ARRANGE FOR OCEAN FLIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Capt. Hugo Sundstedt, formerly of the Swedish navy, and Lieut. Kjell Nyegaard, a Norwegian, have arrived in this country to make plans for an aeroplane flight they expect to take across the Atlantic early in 1917. They will visit Hammondsport, N. Y., to inspect a machine of the type like that in which Rodman Wanamaker plans to attempt a similar flight. The two visitors have been serving on the French front and are here on leave.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Miss Dorothy C. Kuhn ‘18 of Cincinnati, O., was presented with a silver loving cup last night as the first prize in the Radcliffe tennis tournament. She defeated Miss Bernice Wilbur ‘20 of Newton in the final round yesterday. Miss Margaret MacNaughton ‘20 of Cambridge has been elected captain of the freshman basketball team.

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FEDERAL FOOD COST INQUIRY PLANS ARE MADE

Investigations to Be Conducted on Three Lines—Causes, Prosecution of Law Violators and Legislation Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal investigation into the high cost of living in the United States is today being finally organized and is occupying the attention of many officials in the capital, from President Wilson down.

There apparently are three angles from which the situation is being considered, namely, the determination of causes of soaring prices of necessities, prosecution of persons found to be violating existing laws in making agreements to raise prices, and the passing of legislation to prevent a similar condition again confronting the nation. Federal Dist. Atty. George W. Anderson of Boston, who has been placed in charge of the investigation for the Department of Justice, is formulating his plans and yesterday conferred with officials of the department and of the Federal Trade Commission. Before leaving the city Mr. Anderson expects to confer also with officials of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The resources of the various governmental departments are at the command of the District Attorney, to aid him in getting data concerning shipments of foodstuffs and coal, and to obtain other information pertinent to the inquiry. It is reported that a large number of investigators already have started activities in many sections of the country.

Department officials are understood to be considering the advisability of investigating trade organizations and exchanges in Chicago and New York to discover what influence the practices of such organizations may have on prices. It is believed that Administration circles are favorable to investigations of these organizations by a Federal grand jury.

Packers to Be Questioned

Live Stock Association Dissatisfied With Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The great Chicago packing houses came under fire from two directions yesterday, through a protest meeting of live stock men called by the National American Live Stock Association and through summons of packing house heads to the Federal Building in the Government food investigation. Subpoenas for the leading figures in the packing world are expected to bring a number to the grand jury room this morning. The object is to get hold of records relative to the packers' interest in local cold storage. Of a deeper import was the largest attended gathering of live stock men under the auspices of the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits. Cattle, sheep and hog raisers came here, the seat of the packing industry, from many states to indicate their dissatisfaction with the present marketing system. The sessions continue through today and the nub of the meeting will doubtless be a resolution passed yesterday demanding a complete investigation of the packing industry and all its branches.

"The instability of live stock prices is the baneful result of centralization in great markets," said T. W. Tomlinson of Denver, secretary of the National American Live Stock Association, "and we believe it can be cured by more independent plants and municipal abattoirs. I do not charge the packers' control of stockyards has been abused, but it can be abused and it is too great a power to be lodged in a few hands."

Mr. Tomlinson added that the live stock people thought it was time the packers quit everything but packing and marketing. M. L. McClure, president of the American National Live Stock Exchange, testified that hearings of the Board resolution for an inquiry held last spring had done good. "Some things complained of then have been remedied voluntarily by the packers, and marketing conditions improved," he said. He looked to publicity for what he thought remained still to be done, and strongly urged live stock men to refrain from selling at home. He said competition among the fat stock buyers was not so great as a few years ago.

A persistent topic of discussion was why meat prices to the consumer do not in some noticeable degree follow the live stock market when it drops.

Dwight B. Heard of Phoenix, Ariz., president of the association; A. E. Derolques of Denver, secretary of the association's market committee; E. C. Lanaster of Fallurfas, Tex.; E. L. Burke of Omaha, and others spoke.

Arthur Mesker of Armour & Co. and other representatives of the packers attended the conference as spectators. At the Federal investigation the grand jury began to sift the financing of the food speculators. Officials of leading banks were asked to bring in records of their transactions with the storage houses. This bureau was informed that it looked very much as if the speculators had been playing their holdings on a margin with the assistance of the banks and storage houses which loaned heavily on storage and had their representatives on the butter and egg board.

James E. Wetz, the "Egg King," was in the grand jury room. He will give testimony today. The price of refrigerator firsts fell off another cent yesterday.

International Aspect

Master Bakers' Secretary Talks on Food Embargo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—"I am beginning to think that we might well look at the international aspect of an embargo on wheat and foodstuffs," said Joseph M. Bell, secretary of the National Association of Master Bakers, to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor a few days ago. "The international aspect is simply one of brotherhood of mankind, instead of merely a selfish national view; instead of feeding America, of feeding the countries across the sea, who may need our bread much more than we do."

Mr. Bell added that he figured an embargo bill would be certain to bring the subject before Congress and then every phase of it would be gone into, and he for his part was willing to wait for further discussion. He declared it to be absolutely not true that the National Association of Master Bakers had any interest in an embargo as affecting the Allies to the advantage of Germany.

California to Act

Investigation of Prices by Legislature Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Legislation for the control of the prices of food products will be asked of the California Legislature, which convenes in January, when Harris Weinstock, State market director, will present a bill declaring that the production and marketing of food products is a proper subject of investigation, regulation, and control by the State. An important feature of this bill is that it asks authority to make investigations as to quantities of State products held in storage in order that information may be had as to the available supply as a protection against excessive and unjustifiable prices.

The importance of publicity as to quantities of food products held in storage is very great in any consideration of, or action toward, price regulation or control, said Mr. W. F. Bailey, of the State market commission, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "When there are large quantities of food products in storage, and when that fact is known to the public, artificial and fictitious conditions do not so easily operate to raise prices," he said. "But, as it is a much used device of price manipulators to create the impression that stocks on hand are much less than they really are, the full knowledge of the public as to just what supply is held in stock in the State is quite essential to the maintenance of normal conditions in supply, demand, and prices."

Details of another bill affecting the control of prices by the State that will be introduced at the next Legislature by the State market director, and that is assured of quick passage, have just been made public. This bill will call for the establishing of a State fish exchange and involves (1) the absolute fixing of prices by the State; (2) the prevention of "dumping" of fish, that is the destruction of fish or diversion of fish to any other use than human food without the express permission of the State authorities; and (3) the licensing of dealers and the utilization of the funds thus received to foster and encourage the fish industry and the consumption of fish of the chequered kinds.

As to maximum prices, the proposed act reads: "The State market director shall when, and for as long as he deems it advisable, establish maximum prices to be paid for food fish of any and all varieties—first to those catching the fish for the market; second to those engaged in the wholesale fish business; and third the price to be paid by the consumer to the fish dealer."

The purpose of the State market director to bring about a larger consumption of fish is based upon the fact that great quantities of fish of excellent food value are now available and can be put upon the market at the astonishingly low prices of 5 and 6 cents a pound.

The agitation for an embargo on wheat, flour, sugar, canned goods and other products is being carried forward actively throughout the State by the Retail Grocers Association, the active head of the movement being Frank B. Connolly, chairman of the executive committee of the National Retail Grocers Association and former president of that organization. The movement is furthered by women's organizations and labor bodies.

INTERCOASTAL CANAL PLANS IN TEXAS

DALLAS, Tex.—Plans for expediting completion of that section of the intercoastal canal between the Sabine River and Galveston Bay were discussed at a meeting in Houston, at which a committee was organized from representatives of six affected ports for the purpose of furthering the plans discussed. Galveston, Houston, Beaumont, Texas City, Orange and Port Arthur were the ports represented on the committee, says the News.

A hearing at an early date to determine the route of the connecting link of the canal was requested of Maj. E. N. Johnston, United States engineer in charge of the Galveston division, in a resolution adopted by the committee. The resolution further provided that all communities would be bound by the recommendations of the engineers, and that all would aid in obtaining the early completion of the canal.

RESULT OF THE FOOD INQUIRY OF 1910 IS RECALLED

Chief Recommendation of Old Commission, Which Contained Two Members of Governor's New Board, Unacted Upon

Governor McCall's appointment of a special commission to investigate the high cost of living in Massachusetts yesterday recalls the fact that six years ago the Legislature, in deference to a widespread demand for relief from the then existing high prices, passed an act creating a special commission to "investigate thoroughly the cost of living in this Commonwealth."

The members of the new commission are Robert Luce, former Lieutenant-Governor; James J. Storrow, banker and member of the Boston City Council; Edward F. McSweeney, former chairman of the Boston Port Directors; Melvin T. Copeland, assistant professor of marketing in the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration; and Francis X. Tyrrell, former chairman of the Commission on Economy and Efficiency.

Interest at this time reverts to the work of the commission of 1910, partly because of the subject matter contained in its voluminous report of 750 pages, and partly because Governor McCall has named two of its members, Mr. Luce and Mr. McSweeney, for the present commission. It will further be recalled that perhaps the most important recommendation made by the commission in 1910 still awaits favorable action at the hands of the Legislature.

In the appointments of 1910 Governor Eben S. Draper named Mr. Luce chairman of the commission. Besides Mr. McSweeney, the other members were Albion F. Bemis, Mederic J. Laporte, and Henry Abrahams, now secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union and candidate for the School Committee. Prof. F. Spencer Baldwin of Boston University acted as secretary.

In view of existing conditions the conclusions of the commission, of 1910 are illuminating, and none more so than the first in which it is stated that "the primary cause of the worldwide advance of prices since 1897 is the increase in the gold supply." This conclusion may well be read with the estimates of financiers, in mind, to the effect that the gold supply of the United States has increased about \$750,000,000 in the past two years.

From the increase in the gold supply as a cause of high prices one may profitably turn to the second conclusion—bearing in mind the Army and Navy appropriations at the last session of Congress—and read that "the advance of prices in the United States has been accelerated greatly by the enormous waste of income, through uneconomic expenditure for war and national armament and through multiple forms of extravagance, both public and private, and of wastage, both individual and social."

"With regard to the tariff, the trusts and the unions, which have been declared to be either primary or contributory causes of the high cost of living," says another conclusion, "the commission finds that none of these factors can be regarded as a direct and active cause of the recent increase of prices."

Of the effects of a protective tariff the commission also declared that "in a period of rising prices like the present the tariff cuts off possible relief to consumers by closing access to the cheapest sources of supply in the world's markets."

When the home supply is unequal to the home demand and importations are necessary, it adds that "the effect of the tariff must be to increase the cost of living to the wage-earner and the expense of production to manufacturers, thus hampering the development of industry and defeating the very purpose of the protective policy."

At the same time that the commission seems to free the trusts from blame, it finds that "combination undoubtedly enables a group of producers to take advantage of any conditions that may tend to advance prices and to maintain a high level once established."

Among the recommendations for relief the first is, perhaps, the most important in that it urges the "creation of a commission of commerce, before which citizens may lay complaint of injustice in the distribution of staple articles of consumption through combination in restraint of trade." This recommendation still awaits legislative action. Creation of a commission on market improvements also was recommended.

Recommendations for the transformation of the Cattle Bureau into a Bureau of Animal Industry, extension of the services of the State free employment offices, marking of the net weight, measure, or numerical count on package goods, inspection of cold storage plants and prohibition of the fraudulent sale of cold-storage products as fresh, trolley freight service throughout the State, instruction to the Commissioner of Weights and Measures to propose new legislation, if necessary, to protect the public in the retail purchase of coal, and new methods for conducting the work of the Bureau of Statistics have been considered and acted upon by the Legislature.

G. W. PERKINS IS FOR CHANGES IN SHERMAN LAW

Financier in Address at Chamber of Commerce Luncheon Recommends That Congress Pass Constructive Legislation

George W. Perkins of New York, a director in the United States Steel Corporation and chairman of the finance committee of the International Harvester Company, in an address at a luncheon given at Ford Hall under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today, said that the Sherman law should be abolished or so modified that large business units can be legally conducted under the supervision and regulation of the Federal Government, in such a way as to bring benefit to producer, consumer, stockholder and labor alike.

Mr. Perkins, whose topic was "The Development and Protection of American Trade, Domestic and Foreign," urged cooperation between people, Government and the industries of the country. He cited the policy of Germany which, he said, to foster and encourage cooperation between the industries. He said the policy of this country, since the passage of the Sherman law, had been to legislate against cooperative effort. He predicted that the future, instead of developing smaller business units, would see larger ones.

"We had a tariff in this country nearly a century before we had a trust," said Mr. Perkins, but we had the telegraph and telephone only a few years before we began to have the trust. No thoughtful, studious mind doubts that it is the telephone and not the tariff that has made the trusts. We cannot get rid of large business units, therefore, until we get rid of what causes them. The cause is world-wide intercommunication of an instantaneous character. This has come to stay; we are not going to get rid of it and, therefore, in the future in place of having smaller business units we are going to have larger ones.

"Twenty-five years ago we began to legislate against the attempt, to do business by cooperative effort. At almost the same time Germany began to legislate in favor of doing business by cooperative effort. She organized her industries into large business units and did it with the hearty cooperation and assistance of her Government. She has saved the waste, improved the efficiency and prevented improper practices, and has strengthened herself in every possible way by so doing; strengthened herself in domestic trade, benefited her working classes, and improved the quality of her output. In her foreign trade she has gone ahead by leaps and bounds, outstripping nearly all her rivals."

"Our Government insists on a policy of dissolution; the German Government insists on a policy of cooperation."

"This was the situation when the war broke out and a colossal, unprecedented opportunity beckoned to our country. But we took absolutely no advantage of it. We kept to our course, continued our effort to smash up our large business units, continued the fight between Government and business, passed some make-believe laws at Washington and allowed ourselves to be soothed by some beautifully rounded phrases to the effect that all was now well between our Government and our business."

"Two and one-half precious years passed and very little of a constructive nature has been accomplished. What we have done—and every well-informed man knows it—has been to bend our efforts almost wholly toward supplying Europe with the things she needs to carry on a mighty and destructive war. We have turned our factories into munition plants, and stripped our land of horses, mules, cattle, fodder and grain, to assist in maintaining the European armies."

"The profits we have made on these transactions we have loaned to Europe to assist her in strengthening her position not only in war, but in industry; to strengthen her industrial fabric so that she may be in a stronger position to fight us in the great industrial war that is bound to follow the present war at arms. We have strengthened ourselves by very little in the matter of foreign trade connections in the great neutral countries of the world; yet England, while conducting a great war, has held her own in this respect to an astonishing degree."

"Into our ears is being constantly poured the story of our enormous exports. We are told that this year they will reach \$8,000,000,000 as against \$4,000,000,000 in 1914. But how much thought do we actually give to the fact that practically all of this increase can be traced, directly or indirectly, to purchases by Europe of war supplies consisting of munitions, food or clothing exports of explosives alone have grown from about \$6,000,000 in 1914 to nearly \$500,000,000 so far this year. Our exports of beef have grown from 7,000,000 pounds in 1914 to 250,000,000 so far this year; and many other articles in proportion. On the other hand, our trade growth in neutral countries has been little more than normal, except in the neutral countries of Europe where the goods have doubtless been passed on to the warring nations."

"I believe we should immediately have from the Congress new constructive legislation that will relieve our railroads of their enormous embarrassment, and that will permit them to obtain Federal charters or some form of Federal license; that we should either abolish the Sherman law or so modify it that



Oriental Rugs

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For centuries in Oriental countries the gift of masterpieces in the art of rug weaving has been the tribute of kings. Fortunately, today we here are able to offer these rugs in all their Oriental splendor to our friends in the same token of friendship and esteem.

The Oriental rug is a thing of quality, and not being valued by size, but by texture, design and glorious coloring. We offer below a number of gift possibilities in small rugs of wondrous pattern and craftsmanship, for those desiring to add a gem of rare beauty to the furnishings of the home.

Our immense Oriental Rug Section, however, includes rare specimens of rug weaving in all sizes, patterns and prices.

Fine Sarook Mats—Suitable for tables. Sizes average 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft. square. Prices range from 15.00 to 22.50.
Mosul and Irans, ranging in size from 3 ft. to 4 ft. 10 in. in width, by 5 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. 6 in. in length. Prices range from 20.00 to 75.00.
Cabistans, Baghestan and Shirvan Rugs—Average size 3 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in. Prices from 27.50 to 65.00.

Beloochistan and Shiraz Rugs—Average size 2 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 6 in. Prices 15.00, 16.50, 17.50, 18.50, 20.00, 22.50, 24.50.
Kermanshah and Sarook Sedjeh—Average size 4 ft. by 6 ft. 6 in. Prices from 58.00 to 195.00.
Large assortment of Chinese Rugs. Range in prices, from 25.00 to 650.00.

Kodaks—Cameras—Sporting Goods

Our Sporting Goods Section is ready with a complete line of photographic and sporting supplies for the holidays—for men, women and children.

Kodaks	Brownie Cameras	Kodak Portrait Attachment
Vest Pocket Automatic Kodak..... 6.00	No. 0 Brownie Cameras..... 1.25	Kodak Portrait Attachments..... 50c
Vest Pocket Automatic Kodak Special..... 10.00	No. 2 Brownie Cameras..... 3.00	Antographic Backs..... 2.50-4.25
No. 1 Automatic Kodak Jr..... 9.00-15.00	No. 3 Brownie Cameras..... 4.00	Carrying Cases, Tripods, Developing Outfits, Photographic Papers, Photo Mounts, Malters, Picture Frames, Calendars and Photo Albums in a large assortment.
No. 1A Automatic Kodak Jr..... 11.00-18.00	No. 2 Folding Automatic Brownie..... 6.00-7.25	
No. 2C Automatic Kodak Jr..... 12.00-19.00	No. 2A Folding Automatic Brownie..... 8.00-10.00	
No. 1A Automatic Kodak..... 17.50-22.50	No. 2C Folding Automatic Brownie..... 9.00-11.00	
No. 3 Automatic Kodak..... 30.00-35.00	No. 3A Folding Automatic Brownie..... 10.00-12.00	
No. 3A Automatic Kodak..... 22.50-27.50	Enlarging Cameras..... 1.25-85.00	
No. 1 Automatic Kodak Special..... 45.00-55.00	Promo Cameras..... 1.50-17.50	
Others up to 77.00		

Striking Bags 1.50 to 8.00
Foot Balls 75c to 6.00 Striking Bag Platforms 4.00 to 15.00 Boxing Gloves 1.50 to 8.00

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Jordan Marsh Company

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TEN-HOUR LAW FOR WOMEN TO BE URGED

BALTIMORE, Md.—A new 10-hour law campaign in behalf of women engaged in those lines of industry exempted by the law passed a few years ago will be waged by the Consumers League here, says the News. In a circular calling attention to this it is pointed out that there are 35,000 women not included in the provisions of the law. As a prelude to the campaign an investigation of the conditions under which women work in lunch rooms and restaurants will be made by the league.

The league has worked through its members, the cooperating stores and in other ways to give the Christmas shopping an earlier start than usual this season. The crowds noted in stores buying articles that are to be gifts indicated that the public is obeying the injunction to "shop early."

One large store has joined with a few of the others in announcing that it will not be open any night before Christmas. Before the league began its campaign there was much shopping at night all through December, and girls who work in stores had to work long hours.

NATIONAL FOREST LAND ELIMINATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a result of recommendations of the Secretary of Agriculture, based upon approved classification reports submitted by the forest service, 19,840 acres of land have been eliminated from the Rontt national forest in northwestern Colorado by a presidential proclamation. The action is in accordance with the policy of putting all lands in the national forests to the use to which they are best suited. The area in question is located in what is known as Ham's Creek Basin, or Elk River Park, about 25 miles north of the town of Steamboat Springs, and con-

REUNION OF KANSAS MASONS IN TOPEKA

TOPEKA, Kan.—Five hundred thirty-second degree Masons attended the closing banquet of the forty-seventh semiannual reunion here. The address of Dr. Frank L. Loveland, of Indianapolis, to the class, which was named in honor of the late William M. Shaver, was an eulogy upon the Masonic teacher's life. Dr. Loveland attacked the monarchical forms of government in Europe, which he declared were to blame for the present conflict. To America would fall the task of preserving those principles for which the ideals of Masonry had stood since its founding, he said.

More than 300 visitors spent two or three days in Topeka attending the reunion.

KANSAS LACKS LABOR

TOPEKA, Kan.—The exodus of the colored population from different southern states to the industrial centers of the North has had no effect so far on the labor situation in Kansas, labor and agriculture officials say. There is still a lack of labor in Kansas, at least there are jobs for which men cannot be secured, according to the Capital.

JEWELRY SHOP

Filene's

Gift WATCHES with the Filene guarantee

We picture a favorite bracelet watch to wear with or without the bracelet. Waltham, 7-jewel movement, 20 year case, 12.50.

\$7.50 buys a convertible bracelet watch with 20 year case and 7 jewels. A smaller watch with 15 jewel movement, \$10.50.

\$7.50 for a woman's gun metal watch with gold inlaid bezel, silk strap, 15 jewels.

STRAP WATCHES, silver, gun metal, gold-filled. Small, octagon, square and other novel shapes, \$9 to \$65.

Bracelet watches in many new designs, \$19.50 to \$65.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S WALTHAM WATCHES, 20 year case, 7 jewels, \$9.50.

SWISS WATCHES with 10 year case, 7 jewels, \$5.50.

Other watches \$5.50 to \$67.50.

(Filene's street floor—mail orders filled)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

DEMOCRATIC REFORMS ASKED BY W. J. BRYAN

Former Secretary of State at Dinner in His Honor Advocates Prohibition—Warns Against Federal Railways Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—At a dinner given in his honor last night by Democratic members of Congress, William Jennings Bryan gave a survey of the reforms to which he hopes to commit the Democratic party in the next four years. Foremost in his program is national prohibition. Other causes include woman suffrage by Federal amendment, election of the President by direct popular vote and changes to make the Constitution more easily amendable.

In addition to his program to be advocated Mr. Bryan gave a prominent place to two things he proposed to contest: The effort to give the Federal Government exclusive control over railroad regulation and "the menace of militarism," presented by proposals for universal military service.

Mr. Bryan departed from the prepared text of his speech to advocate a referendum on proposed declarations of war.

"The experience through which Europe is passing," he said, "shows the value of the adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for a referendum on any declaration of war except when the country is actually invaded. This would not only be a safeguard to us, but would be an example to the nations of Europe, where the right to declare war is vested in the executive instead of with the legislative body, as here."

The President sent to the dinner a letter of cordial greeting. Mr. Bryan said in part:

"The consolidation of all railroad legislation at Washington would not only transfer to the national capital an amount of work which would overwhelm the national authorities, and therefore decrease the efficiency of Federal supervision, but it would bring a railroad influence into the election of every Congressman and every Senator as well as intensify the railroads' interest in presidential campaigns."

"It would do more than that. It would practically obliterate State lines and lead to a centralization which would threaten the very existence of our dual form of Government. We cannot afford to shut our eyes to the menace of militarism as it is now presented in concrete form. A large increase in the number of army and navy officers drawing salaries for life, and trained in a profession which teaches reliance upon the steel blade rather than on the sword of truth, tends to substitute false standards of honor for the more peaceful standards that prevail among the producers of wealth."

To inform the voters of questions under consideration at an election, Mr. Bryan proposed the publication of a Government bulletin with space divided among political parties according to voting strength. He also proposed that newspapers, in return for their mailing privileges, should be required to give certain space for matter the Government desires published.

"The election has shown us the clumsiness of our electoral college and the dangers which attend this method of election," he continued. "Some plan should be devised by which the voters can vote directly for the President."

"Another reform for which it seems to me we are now ready is a change in the Constitution, making it more easily amendable. I venture to propose that the rule of the people would be made more secure by a constitutional amendment permitting a change in our organic law when a majority of both houses in two successive Congresses submit an amendment and that amendment is ratified by a majority of the states, provided the amendment also receives a majority of all the vote cast on that proposition in all the states."

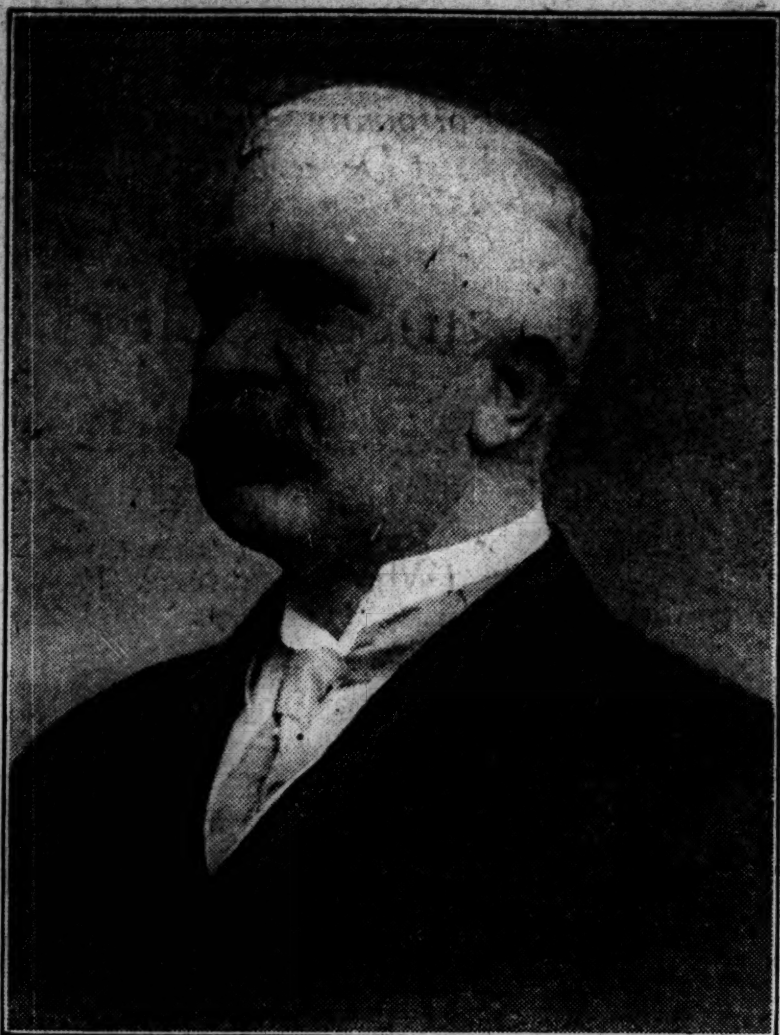
"I have saved for the last reform which will involve the fiercest contest and which will, when completed, bring the largest benefit, namely, abolition of the saloon."

"The Democratic Party having won without the aid of the wet cities, and having received the support of nearly all the prohibition states, and the states where women vote, is released from any obligation to the liquor traffic. It is free to take the moral side of this great moral issue, and I have no doubt that it will live up to its opportunities and obligation."

"The argument that national prohibition is an assault upon the rights of the State has little weight in the states which have already adopted prohibition, and its weight in the nation will, therefore, diminish as the number of prohibition states increases. The Democratic Party cannot hesitate to choose the home against the greatest enemy that has arisen to menace it."

BRYAN SENTIMENT SEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Simultaneously with the congratulations of Mr. Hughes to President Wilson, a sentiment for William J. Bryan as a presidential candidate appeared in many daily and weekly papers of Arkansas. Editorials in many papers declare Mr. Bryan "second only to President Wilson in the ranks of Democracy" and express the belief that he will be a candidate before the next Democratic convention. Mr. Bryan's stand on prohibition is mentioned by several of the papers as a "qualification."



Photograph by Ritteway

The Hon. A. E. Kemp, new head of Canadian Department of Militia and Defense, succeeding Gen. Sir Sam Hughes

MODEL PROGRAM OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cincinnati has been chosen as the city in which the National Social Unit organization will conduct its experiment in the development of a model program of community organization, with the counsel and advice of national social experts. Among the 16 cities which asked for consideration Cincinnati was chosen because of its prompt understanding of the plan.

It is expected that all the leading social agencies in the city will relinquish their work to the central organization, in which all of them will be represented and which will be part of a public commission appointed to make the experiment.

Cincinnati was also chosen because it lies in the center of the most thickly populated section of the country, and because a successful experiment there would have wider effect on the country as a whole than it would if carried on in the East. Clifford Pinchot is president of the organization. Of the estimated cost of the three years' experiment, \$135,000, about \$115,000 has been raised. The work will begin about Dec. 1 under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur C. Phillips.

NEW CONDITIONS IN THE COTTON MILL DISTRICTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Lately the mills of the Southeast, after more than five years of depression, have begun to thrive again, some beyond all previous experience. A considerable number of them, without awaiting demands, have granted wage increases, thus passing on to their employees a share in their new prosperity. But the five lean years have brought also a large access of class consciousness among the operatives. Textile labor unions have been organized in the more important cotton mill communities and here and there the Industrial Workers of the World have had temporary influence.

Most of the mills were at the outset owned or at least were managed by men of the region, and this condition, the operatives being also natives, made for harmony in the relations between employer and employee. Consolidations and reorganization, however, have wrought extensive changes in this regard and absentee ownership and alien management are factors to be considered now. The situation is improving, however; all concerned are learning, and good will prevails in most cases.

CHICAGO FAST MAIL TO NEW ORLEANS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Protests of business men and business organizations of Chicago and New Orleans have resulted in a fast mail service between the two cities, says the Herald.

The Panama Limited, a new 23-hour train on the Illinois Central Railroad, will carry mail both ways between this city and New Orleans without transfer.

While the limited has carried some mail, it has not gone through without change. The new service was ordered into effect upon instructions from Washington.

The service will differ from the fast mail service between Chicago and New York only in that mail will not be received at the stations, as there are no postal clerks on the trains.

HOUSEHOLD BUILDING ASKED
TOPEKA, Kan.—A combination household arts building and auditorium for the State Manual Training Normal will be asked of the coming Legislature, by the Board of Administration, says a Capital special from Pittsburg.

CANADA MILITIA IN CHARGE OF A BUSINESS MAN

The Hon. A. E. Kemp Given Control of Department—Two Years on War Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—In placing the Hon. A. E. Kemp in control of the Department of Militia and Defense, as successor of Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Sir Robert Borden has given recognition to the demand for a business administration rather than military leadership. With nearly 400,000 of the 500,000 army enlisted, and of those enlisted over 80 per cent across the Atlantic, the work of the Department of Militia is now to administer rather than to enlist an army.

The Hon. A. E. Kemp is particularly fitted for this work. For nearly two years he has been at the head of the War Purchasing Commission, under the supervision of which nearly half a billion of British and Canadian money has been expended for war equipment and material. He has eliminated the patronage system and made the Canadian army one of the best-equipped and maintained forces in the war.

The new Minister of Militia is a native of Quebec, but has spent most of his life in Toronto, where he has built up an immense manufacturing business. Since 1895 he has devoted considerable time to public affairs as president of the Canadian Manufacturers Association. He has been president of the Toronto Board of Trade, delegate to the British Association, and also to the fourth Congress of the Chamber of Commerce of the Empire. He is one of the regents of Victoria University.

Mr. Kemp was first elected to Parliament for East Toronto in 1900, and was re-elected for the same constituency in 1904. In 1908 he was defeated by a member of his own party, but in the reciprocity election of 1911 was returned again by a large majority. On the formation of the Borden Administration he was included without portfolio, but had charge of several of the departments of the Government during the absence of his colleagues. Shortly after the outbreak of the war, Sir Robert Borden requested him to take charge of the war purchases, and he was engaged in this work until placed at the head of the Department of Militia.

Mr. Kemp resides in Toronto. His home is on the site of the residence of the first Governor of Upper Canada, Sir John Graves Simcoe, and is one of the most beautiful residences in that city.

SEATS FOR ALLIED BAZAAR ON SALE

Advance sales of tickets for the National Allied Bazaar, which will open in Mechanics Building on Dec. 9, were started this morning in the business district, hotels, department stores and theaters. The ticket committee hopes to dispose of 300,000 tickets at 25 cents each before Friday night. After Friday the price of the tickets will be 50 cents.

Students from Harvard, Radcliffe, Simmons, Boston University, Emerson School of Oratory, and other educational institutions are conducting the advance sale of tickets for the two days. They are being assisted by members of the Junior Charity Club, members of the Franklin Square House, and representatives of business concerns who have been granted leaves of absence for the work.

FORD HALL TOWN MEETING

The significance of the Socialist vote in the recent election will be the topic at the Ford Hall town meeting this evening. Dan White, Socialist candidate for Governor, will speak for Socialists, Secretary of State Langtry for the Republicans and Congressman-elect Roger Sherman Hoar for the Democrats.

ZONE SYSTEM ADVISED FOR SACRAMENTO

Bay State City Planner Submits Results of Study on Development and Beautifying of California Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Following a study and survey of this city, covering a period of more than two years, John Nolan, city planner of Cambridge, Mass., has submitted to the city commissioners his report on a plan for the development of the city. He commends the action of the city officials in locating the City Hall and new Public Library about a plaza, as being the most economical and effective method of dealing with public buildings. "Sacramento," he says, "is an illustration of a city that might easily become a worthy expression of the pride and glory of a great State. One of its main functions, however, is to serve as State capital." As the first step toward this end it is recommended that provision be made for the extension and protection of the Capitol grounds, and for the parked extension of Capitol avenue east from Thirty-first street.

"Sacramento," says Mr. Nolan, "is not only one of the leading cities of California, but it is destined to occupy a more and more important place in the municipal and commercial history of the Pacific Coast. Situated at the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers, it has advantages of water as well as rail transportation that will contribute materially to its advance. Sacramento has a population of 75,000, and is rapidly increasing. It is the natural distributing center of a large section of Northern and Southern California. It is an important railroad center, with 140 passenger trains in and out of the city each day."

"To plan properly for Sacramento as a city the importance of the Sacramento River must be constantly kept in view. This main waterway is navigable to Red Bluff, 300 miles north of the bay, and it is the key to the entire transportation situation, with great possibilities of development."

The city planner would have the city lay out a large number of parks, large and small, including recreation centers, extensions of the fair grounds, school playgrounds, river drives and others. He also recommends many street extensions and new streets. The city should take whatever action is necessary to get for public use the most important water frontages, which are the finest features of Sacramento's natural scenery; and to make Sacramento more and more of an educational center through the establishment therein of the various agencies of art and government."

Mr. Nolan recommends the establishment of definite building districts or zones for industrial, business and residential purposes. He says that now is the time to impose height restrictions on buildings, there being but two in the city which are over stories high and two higher than that. Buildings should not be allowed to exceed in height the width of the streets of the district. He says that the three-zone system is based on a study of the past, present and future in Sacramento, and he feels that it will encourage an appropriate and orderly building development.

GUSTAVE HERVE EXPRESSES VIEW ON REAL PACIFISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Under the heading "The True Pacifism," Gustave Herve publishes an editorial on the subject of the resolution passed by La Ligue des Droits de l'Homme at its recent congress. La Ligue des Droits de l'Homme is, says M. Herve, a body composed of bourgeois Democrats and of Republicans founded in the days of the Dreyfus affair and, owing to its origin, has always had in its membership a good proportion of Protestants and Jews. It also contains representatives of all the fractions of the Republican Party, from the most ardent Socialists, to those of quite moderate views. Owing to its high moral ideal and its freedom from all electoral intrigue, because also of the distinguished men who have been at its head, such as Scheurer-Kestner, Trarieux and Pressensé in the past, and Ferdinand Buisson and Gabriel Seailles at the present day, La Ligue des Droits de l'Homme is one of the highest moral authorities in our country. Publicly and officially, it has declared its opinion of the war, and, without in any way exaggerating, it may be said that the manifesto which it adopted unanimously at the close of its congress, is an honor to Republican France, to the French of the Rights of Man, or to put it so as not to offend anyone, an honor to the whole country. To the members of the League, the aim of the war is to end all wars; and in order to make sure of this result they advocate the establishment in Europe of a league of nations having its own laws, its own tribunals, its own police and gendarmerie, and owing to which it will be no more permissible for a big nation to attack a little one than for a bully to attack a child in the street.

And how is this to be brought about? The Allied nations must sign a convention by which they will engage themselves to submit, in the future, all their differences of whatever nature, to an international tribunal; the neutral countries must be invited to contribute their signatures and when peace is imposed on Germany, she must be forced to accept the condition. When it comes to be known what a refusal to accept the sentences of the international tribunal means, that the recalcitrant power will be faced by a coalition which will not be limited to Europe, it is very unlikely that such a catastrophe as that into which Germany plunged the world in August, 1914, would occur. It is fairly certain that if the Kaiser had known that he would not only have France and Russia to deal with, but Great Britain, Italy and Rumania as well, he would not have crushed Serbia in July, 1914.

And what else does the League demand? It demands that the Allies shall free all the oppressed and enslaved nations, which means for them a moral obligation to free those peoples which they hold in dependence in Asia and Africa. They must free oppressed peoples, first, because it is the demand of justice, and secondly, because the interests of European peace demand it.

An oppressed nation is a constant cause of trouble and of danger to the whole of Europe. As for Austria-Hungary, a country that is nothing but a monstrous gathering of nationalities, oppressed by the German and Hungarian minorities, nothing can prevent the liberation of the Czechs of Bohemia, the Poles of Galicia, the Rumanians of Transylvania, the Serbs of Croatia, the Italians of Trentino and of Trieste from proving her complete dislocation. And finally, when the peoples which Germany and Austria-Hungary hold in bondage are freed, when the provisions of the treaty of Frankfurt concerning Alsace-Lorraine are annulled, as well as all those treaties which provided for the dismemberment of Poland, when a large indemnity shall have been imposed on Germany, it will be necessary, if a lasting peace is to be established, that we shall abstain from partitioning Germany for that would be a certain way of bringing about fresh wars. Will not the League of the Rights of Man be justified if, after the final victory has been obtained, it names itself La Ligue des Droits de l'Homme et des Nations? asks Herve in conclusion.

LORD GREY AND GENERAL BERNHARDI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Labour Leader recently published the following letter from Viscount Grey to a correspondent of that paper, Mr. G. T. Sadler, L. L. B., who had written to the foreign secretary sending him quotations from Bernhardi to show why Germany struck first, and adding that he thought his recent speech, stating that Germany began the war, was "misleading." The letter which was signed Hubert Montgomery was as follows: Lord Grey feels sure that you will understand that it is not possible within the limits of a short

letter to deal fully with the matters to which you draw attention, but he wishes me to point out that the line of argument contained in your letter rests on a fallacious foundation, since it is based on the utterances of an author whom you yourself regard as representing the German general staff. It is, of course, well known that for many years certain circles in Germany have industriously spread abroad the belief that Germany was being hemmed in by a hostile coalition with the object of ruining German commerce, destroying the German fleet, and thwarting the natural development of Germany. It is well known, too, that the Germans have been taught to believe that war was inevitable. But all the history of recent years shows that there is no foundation for these statements, and that Great Britain and France have worked faithfully and persistently for the preservation of peace.

The persistence with which General Bernhardi and other military writers contended that war was inevitable was due to the fact that they wished for it, and that this was the only means by which they could overcome the reluctance to war which still existed among large sections of the German nation. The triple alliance was formed before the Franco-Russian alliance. The latter was defensive and not aggressive. It was well known to both France and Russia that Great Britain would not join in any aggression against Germany. The latter was expanding rapidly, especially in commerce, without obstruction; her future was assured; no one planned or intended to attack her; honorable peace could have been secured in 1914, as well as in 1912-1913, when the influence of Great Britain in the European conference helped to secure it.

You write very frankly that Lord Grey's speech is misleading, and he feels sure you will not resent its being said with equal frankness that the premises upon which your letter is based are really not the facts, and that the conclusion drawn from them that Lord Grey's speech is misleading is, therefore, very unfair.

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CITY AUTOS ARE TO BE LABELED

As a result of Councilman Geoffrey B. Lehy's order in council for investigation of the use of city department automobiles, Mayor Curley last night ordered all departments to have painted in four-inch letters on each side of all automobiles owned by the city, "City of Boston" and the name of the department to which the car belongs.

The Mayor also announced his determination to erect a municipal garage where all city automobiles shall be stored and from which the cars can be got by requisition only.

A deputation of city chauffeurs asking for raises in compensation from \$21 to \$1300 a year was received by the Mayor. He told them of his municipal garage plans and how the city would need fewer chauffeurs under the plans proposed for operation.

The Mayor plans to erect the municipal garage on Albany Street, opposite East Brookline Street, on land now owned by the city. The garage will accommodate 100 motor cars, and, according to the Mayor, can be built for \$50,000. There are 80 cars in the city service.

The Mayor forwarded to the department heads the order of Councilman Lehy, calling for information as to the capacity, mileage, cost and other facts concerning city motor cars.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Miss Alice Stone Blackwell will read selections of her translations from South American literature in the Administration Building of Wellesley College tonight, under the auspices of the Spanish department. Miss Blackwell, who is more widely known for her suffrage work, will give a short talk on certain poets whose works she has translated from Russian, Armenian, and Spanish literature.

Make the Morning Meal Delightful by using Lea & Perrins' Sauce at breakfast. The same qualities which make it incomparable on steaks and roasts make many breakfast dishes a treat.

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The only original Worcestershire Sauce made in England. Sold in bottles of 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16384, 32768, 65536, 131072, 262144, 524288, 1048576, 2097152, 4194304, 8388608, 16777216, 33554432, 67108864, 134217728, 268435456, 536870912, 1073741824, 2147483648, 4294967296, 8589934592, 17179869184, 34359738368, 68719476736, 137438953472, 274877906944, 549755813888, 1099511627776, 2199023255552, 4398046511104, 8796093022208, 17592186044416, 35184372088832, 70368744177664, 140737488355328, 281474976710656, 562949953421312, 1125899906842624, 2251799813685248, 4503599627370496, 9007199254740992, 18014398509481984, 36028797018963968, 72057594037927936, 144115188075855872, 288230376151711744, 576460752303423488, 1152921504606846976, 2305843009213693952, 4611686018427387904, 9223372036854775808, 18446744073709551616, 36893488147419103232, 73786976294838206464, 147573952589676412928, 295147905179352825856, 590295810358705651712, 1180591620717411303424, 2361183241434822606848, 4722366482869645213696, 9444732965739290427392, 18889465931478580854784, 37778931862957161709568, 75557863725914323419136, 151115727451828646838272, 302231454903657293676544, 604462909807314587353088, 1208925819614629174706176, 2417851639229258349412352, 4835703278458516698824704, 9671406556917033397649408, 19342813113834066795298816, 38685626227668133590597632, 77371252455336267181195264, 154742504910672534362390528, 309485009821345068724781056, 618970019642690137449562112, 1237940039285380274899124224, 2475880078570760549798248448, 4951760157141521099596496896, 9903520314283042199192993792, 19807040628566084398385987584, 39614081257132168796771975168, 79228162514264337593543950336, 158456325028528675187087900672, 316912650057057350374175801344, 633825300114114700748351602688, 1267650600228229401496703205376, 2535301200456458802993406410752, 5070602400912917605986812821504, 10141204801825835211973625643008, 20282409603651670423947251286016, 40564819207303340847894502572032, 81129638414606681695789005144064, 162259276829213363391578010288128, 324518553658426726783156020576256, 649037107316853453566312041152512, 1298074214633706907132624082305024, 2596148429267413814265248164610048, 5192296858534827628530496329220096, 10384593717069655257060992658440192, 20769187434139310514121985316880384, 41538374868278621028243970633760768, 83076749736557242056487941267521536, 166153499473114484112975882535043072, 332306998946228968225951765070086144, 664613997892457936451903530140172288, 1329227995784915872903807060280344576, 2658455991569831745807614120560689152, 5316911983139663491615228241121378304, 10633823966279326983230456482242756608, 21267647932558653966460912964485513216, 42535295865117307932921825928971026432, 85070591730234615865843651857942052864, 170141183460469231731687303715884105728, 340282366920938463463374607431768211456, 680564733841876926926749214863536422912, 1361129467683753853853498429727072845824, 2722258935367507707706996859454145691648, 5444517870735015415413993718908291383296, 10889035741470030830827987437816582766592, 21778071482940061661655974875633165533184, 43556142965880123323311949751266331066368, 87112285931760246646623899502532662132736, 174224571863520493293247799005065324265472, 348449143727040986586495598010130648530944, 696898287454081973172991196020261297061888, 1393796574908163946345982392040522594123776, 2787593149816327892691964784081045188247552, 5575186299632655785383929568162090376495104, 11150372599265311570767859136324180752990208, 22300745198530623141535718272648361505980416, 44601490397061246283071436545296723011960832, 89202980794122492566142873090593446023921664, 178405961588244985132285746181186892047843328, 356811923176489970264571492362373784095686656, 713623846352979940529142984724747568191373312, 14272476927059598810582

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

of Finaia, which town was captured by the Austro-Hungarian groups after an attack in the evening.

The Danube army cleared the towns on the south bank of the Argechu still occupied by the Rumanians and is advancing toward Bucharest.

On the Danube, Russian attacks from the east were repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Thursday)—The official communication from British headquarters in France issued last night reads:

This morning we successfully raided enemy trenches southeast of Neuville St. Vaast. Our opponents attempted raids west of Beauvais and north-east of Rocourt. Both failed. We took a few prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Thursday)—The bulletin issued by the war office last night reads:

On the Somme front artillery fighting was quite active on both sides in the region of Bouchavesnes.

In Champagne our artillery took under its fire and dispersed an enemy detachment northeast of Fontaine en Dornois.

On the left bank of the Meuse the Germans, after intense artillery preparation, attacked at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon a salient of our lines on the slopes east of Hill 304. Received with a violent fire from our machine guns our opponents were able to gain a footing only in some advanced elements.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—An official statement issued by the War Office last night reads:

Western front: Southeast of Pomerany, west of Tarnopol, in Galicia, in the region of the village of Koninkha, our scouts attacked an enemy post and captured some prisoners. Two successful reconnaissances have been made by our scouting parties on the River Bystritsa, in the region of Satry-Lisetz.

In the wooded Carpathians we occupied a height three versts west of Jablonitz, but in consequence of our opponents' violent artillery fire we were compelled to leave.

Caucasus front: There have been no events of importance.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The activity of the artillery was continued yesterday in the Upper Astico Valley region, says yesterday's War Office statement.

Enemy detachments which attempted to approach our positions at Scatol were promptly repulsed.

On the front of the Julian Alps there were artillery duels and trench mortar actions of greater intensity between Gorizia and the sea.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece (Thursday)—The official statement from Serbian headquarters yesterday reads:

There was a violent artillery duel along the whole Serbian front yesterday. Northeast of Budimirtica, by a brilliant assault, we carried a strongly fortified height, which the Bulgarian German troops defended tenaciously, taking a fairly large number of prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria (Thursday)—The repulse of Allied attacks in the Moglenitsa Valley, east of the Tchern region, on the Macedonian front, is reported in the official statement issued by the War Office yesterday. The statement also says:

On both sides of the River Vardar there was feeble artillery fire. At the foot of the Belaschitz Mountains all was quiet. On the Struma there were patrol engagements and weak artillery activity.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—The War Office communication yesterday gives the following account of an air raid in the Austro-Italian theater:

On the night of the 4th a hydroaeroplane squadron successfully bombarded military objects at Montefalcone with the heaviest caliber shells. All the hydroaeroplanes returned undamaged despite a violent antiaircraft fire.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Communication is now established by wireless between this capital and the station for Lima, the capital of Peru. The station for La Paz is located at Yaccha and means that this capital is now able to communicate by wireless with large sections of South America.

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BOSTON STREET WORK SAID TO BE NOT HALF FINISHED

Work Again Suspended on
Everton Street Which Was
Abandoned Nearly a Year

With the close of outdoor street operations close at hand, the city finds itself with more than a score of thoroughfares in practically an impassable condition and several others far from finished, because contractors bid for more work than they could finish, trusting to the leniency of the Mayor and the commissioner of public works to allow them to escape forfeiture of contract or money for failure to comply with their agreements.

The Central Construction Company, with the largest number of streets under contract will not be more than one third through with its contract when the last outside operations are over for the year. The other smooth-surface paving concerns, although they have but a few streets and short ones at that to work in, will be no farther along with their contracts. Bernard E. Grant, who really has worked hard to get his grouted granite laid, will not be one quarter along when he must quit for the year.

"Work suspended," was the report to Commissioner Murphy of the Department of Public Works, made last week regarding operations in Everton street, Dorchester, by the Central Construction Company. This is the street Mr. Murphy promised to have completed two weeks ago. He admits this. He has spurred the contractor to finish the Everton street job, but receives no satisfaction.

Scarcity of laborers, scarcity of materials, railroad delays, and what not are the excuses made to the commissioner by the Central Company. The commissioner says the company is keeping within the letter of the law of its contract with the city, but that as far as it goes. He has pointed out to the manager of the company how Everton street, Dorchester, was opened for work last December and within 25 days of a full year is still far from being finished. The commissioner knows that the people of that part of Dorchester have petitioned time and again and complained individually and verbally time without number.

"The trouble is," said an official high in the Public Works Department, "the contractors 'jump around from one job to another without any system. They are here today, or for a week, perhaps, and then away over there with a handful of men for another week, and then for maybe 10 days in still another direction. One of the concerns does not have nearly enough men employed to do the work. It will not buy sand, crushed stone or cement if the prices rise a little, but waits for a decline in rates, and in the meantime casts the blame on the railroads, the teamsters, lack of labor, weather conditions or anything else but the fact."

"The law requires contractors to keep three streets open, or under work, in each contract. The contractors have managed to comply with this requirement, but oftentimes not more than 10 or 12 men were at work. The paving division and commissioner are urging the contractors on all day and often at night, but that's all the good it does. The contractors do as they please, and the public—business men and others—are the losers in the long run."

The solution of this problem is obvious. The city officials know very well that certain contractors do as they please in Boston, and the only way to mend this in future is to award contracts to firms which will do what they say they will and be amenable to directions.

Slipshod methods in paving are apparent all over the city. What next year will bring forth is hard to say now. It is certain that the bulk of the work undertaken this year will be a next year operation. Then, when the city advertises for bids for another \$1,000,000 worth of street paving, new concerns should get the work, unless a forfeit clause is put into each new contract and enforced.

WESTERN UNION CASE

Counsel for both sides in the case of the Commonwealth versus the Western Union Telegraph Company, the State alleging that the company had dismissed employees for belonging to a labor union, filed briefs on questions of law in the Municipal Court today, and Judge Murray will render his decision one week from today. The Commonwealth was represented by Frederick W. Mansfield and the company by Arthur Lord. After several postponements the case came before the Municipal Court yesterday afternoon. Attorney Lord asked for rulings on certain points of law. Mr. Mansfield agreed to submit to rulings on the assumption that David D. Howatt, a telegrapher, was invited to investigate the formation of a union among operators at the peril of losing his position. The court will now decide if Mr. Howatt's complaint, as presented by the Commonwealth, comes under the labor statutes. If so, the case will then be tried on its merits.

MILITARY DRILL AT BOWDOIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BRUNSWICK, Me.—Military drill will be given at Bowdoin again this year in connection with the classes in compulsory physical training which begin at once for the winter season. Forty Bowdoin men were at Plattsburg last summer, while others on the naval Plattsburg and at the Mexican border gained considerable military knowledge. These men will be given positions as subordinate officers. The work is under the direction of Earle S. Hall, '20.

HAMPDEN ROAD SUIT OPINION IS FILED IN RECORD

Judge Knowlton's Private Finding That It Was Invalid Enters Proceedings for Permanent B. & M. Receivership

Private opinion of former Chief Justice Marcus P. Knowlton of the Massachusetts Supreme Court to the effect that the suit of the Hampden Railroad for \$4,000,000 against the Boston & Maine Railroad is probably invalid was read into the records in the proceedings for the appointment of a permanent receiver of the Boston & Maine in the United States District Court today.

The opinion was written by Judge Knowlton for the directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad, of which he is one as a Federal trustee of the shares formerly held by the New Haven Railroad.

The opinion stated that there was no precedent for the action of the Hampden Railroad in instituting its suit for alleged breach of contract, and that, as Judge Knowlton expressed the belief, a trial of the suit would probably result in a verdict for the defendant.

He thought that the better plan for the disposition of the suit was some sort of a compromise. Judge Knowlton's criticism of the proposed reorganization plan of the Boston & Maine Railroad as impracticable was also placed in evidence. The former chief justice and Vice-President W. J. Hobbs, in charge of finances and accounting of the Boston & Maine, were the only witnesses at the forenoon session in the receivership proceedings.

At the opening of the court today, Judge Morton made a formal ruling on the exclusion of the question of the validity of the notes, which was as follows: "For the purpose of determining the indebtedness of the Boston & Maine Railroad upon the issues now in hearing, I rule that its promissory notes, executed by its proper officials acting within the scope of their authority, with the formalities required by law, and appearing upon their face to be valid obligations of the corporation and which have been issued and are in the hands of holders in due course, are to be considered as debts. The question whether the purposes for which such notes were issued or the uses to which the money obtained on them was applied were legal or illegal is not to be gone into at the present time."

Mr. Hobbs in continuing his testimony produced lists of note holders from the time the notes were originally issued up to Sept. 7, 1916. He also gave the holdings of stock of the directors of the company on Sept. 19, the date of the stockholders' meetings, which were as follows:

James H. Hustis, 1 share; N. L. Bassett, 201 shares; Charles W. Bosworth, 5 shares; Frank P. Carpenter, 502 shares; Samuel Carr, 10 shares; Charles S. Cook, trustee, 2738 shares; Henry B. Day, 1 share; James L. Doherty, 1 share; F. C. Dumaine, 26 shares; Charles P. Hall, 1 share; Marcus P. Knowlton, 1 share; James M. Prndergast, 48 shares; George H. Prouty, 10 shares, and James D. Upham, 120 shares.

Mr. Hobbs read the records of the directors authorizing the Boston & Maine to endorse the notes of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company and the methods employed in marketing them.

Judge Knowlton occupied the remainder of the session in identifying the opinions which he rendered to the directors of the Boston & Maine on the Hampden Railroad suit and the reorganization plan.

Judge Knowlton said that the petition for the receivership was formulated on one which he drew up in blank for the directors in April, 1915. Regarding his minority report on the proposed reorganization plan, in which he criticized its provisions, he stated that he had 50 copies printed and distributed them himself, but that the directors expressed a desire that they should not be sent to the stockholders.

It was his opinion that a reorganization of the Boston & Maine is necessary, and in the past two years he had been trying to obtain legislation for such a reorganization in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts.

When the hearing closed yesterday Mr. Hobbs testified that a greater part of the notes, which at one time totaled \$27,000,000, were issued between June 15, 1911, and June 2, 1913.

In February, 1913, notes were not paid on maturity, but were extended or exchanged for others issued later.

A nine months' extension to March 2, 1915, followed, and then another of six months to Sept. 2, 1915, and a third to March 2, 1916. At each extension there was some payment in notes of the Maine railways companies and in cash in execution of suits, so that the total of the notes was approximately cut in two.

The company had no accurate or perfect list, Mr. Hobbs explained, but "from time to time got a statement from the bankers." It was the bankers—Lee, Higginson & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., J. P. Morgan & Co.—who negotiated the note extensions.

He did not understand that any effort had been made before Aug. 22 to secure another extension, although he thought that previously "the bankers did very well." Asked if the extension had not been "remarkably successful," he replied: "When you consider that interest was paid in advance on all extensions, they were reasonably successful."

RAILROADS WANT NO REGULATION SAYS MR. BRYAN

(Continued from page one)

make every congressional election contest a big fight with the roads. We would bring into politics the corrupted forces and every member of Congress would be subjected to enormous pressure during his service. The roads have a powerful organization, extending into almost every town in the nation, and when this organization puts congressmen in Washington it would bring into politics the big special interests, with their great influence on the policies of the nation. This would make ours a government by the special interests and congressmen would trade their votes, not only in railway problems, but on any problem.

"Then again, I believe that the removal of all legislative powers to Washington would likely be followed by a similar removal of all judicial powers."

Bills to Reduce Prices

Relief by Embargoes and Investigations Before Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Action to reduce the cost of living is being sought of Congress by persons and organizations in various parts of the country. The 11 bills aimed, in one way or another, to attack high prices, which came in with the first batch of bills introduced in the House, were followed Wednesday by 19 bills, resolutions and petitions for embargoes, investigations or some other action, and among these is the petition of the Building Trades Council of San Francisco and that of the Trade and Labor Council of Vallejo, Cal. The City Council of Columbus, O., was the only governmental body petitioning. They ask for an embargo on foodstuffs, as does the Chamber of Commerce of Rome, Ga.

Representative Borland of Missouri introduced a resolution directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate food prices and Representative Dill of Washington one authorizing the Attorney-General to make immediately a similar investigation.

Representative Campbell introduced two embargo bills, one on boots, shoes and leather goods and one on print paper. All of the embargo bills go to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of which Representative Adamson of Georgia is chairman. He is understood not to regard embargo proposals with favor.

Railway Measures

Newlands Committee Considers President's Message Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Newlands of Nevada announced yesterday afternoon that the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, of which he is chairman, will meet tomorrow to consider further steps in the program of railway legislation outlined by President Wilson in his message read at the joint session of Congress Tuesday.

In his message the President spoke of the "imperative necessity of giving the railway legislation earliest possible consideration and action in view of the 'public dangers' involved in the difficulties which still unhappily continue to exist between the railroads of the country and their locomotive engineers, conductors and trainmen."

One of the bills now before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee is similar to the so-called Canadian Disputes Act, forbidding strikes or lockouts on interstate roads before efforts are made to conciliate the differences through a Federal board of mediation. Another measure would give the President the necessary authority to operate railroads for military purposes when their functions are suspended or hindered, such as in time of war or other like public emergency.

Then there is a bill providing for an increase in the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine members, empowering it to sit in groups. The President earnestly renewed his recommendation for reorganization of this commission and increasing its facilities for receiving and handling duties.

Senator Underwood of Alabama has introduced a bill proposing to give power to the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix wages and hours of labor of employees of interstate railways at its own discretion or at the request of the employees, the roads or the public.

Another measure pertaining to the railway situation has been introduced by Senator Townsend of Michigan. This is to authorize a presidential commission to investigate railway controversies, including wages, hours and conditions of employment.

It is not expected that these new bills will be considered by the committee this week. While the Interstate Commerce Committee is to give the President's program early consideration, it is said to be problematical as to how soon it will have the drafted bills ready to present to the Senate. It is understood that not all of the members of the committee are favorable to this program, although Senator Newlands is recorded as being in complete sympathy with the proposed legislation, holding it to be "well balanced."

Another member of this committee, however, Senator Cummins of Iowa, who has devoted considerable attention to commerce problems, is understood to be vigorously opposed to the proposal for a compulsory governmental investigation of all controversies between the roads and their employees before the latter can put into

Following the Plan Inaugurated
Last December, We Have Arranged
So That Customers May Make

Advance Selections Now Of Silks To Be Offered In Our January Sale

(Which Begins After Christmas)

This is an event which is looked forward to by those who have come to know the quality and desirability of Jordan Marsh Company Silks. This year, notwithstanding conditions, the sale promises to eclipse all previous events—in variety of fabrics shown—in qualities and in values.

The Collection Includes High Grade

Foreign and Domestic Silks

At Savings of 33½ to 50%

The advantages gained by advance selection are, of course, too apparent to require comment, except to state that early selection may mean the only opportunity to be sure of certain silks of which there are but limited quantities.

Street, Evening and Sport
Silks are Included

Sample Books Are Ready for Inspection Now.

Purchases of these silks will be delivered December 26

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

operation strike or lockout methods. He argues that such a law might be found unconstitutional and contrary to the provision prohibiting involuntary servitude.

A petition seeking an investigation by a commission of the hours of labor and wages of all interstate State railway employees and the establishment of an equitable scale of wages, was presented by Senator Newlands in behalf of a committee representing, it was said, some 300,000 railway employees on interstate roads.

These employees are those not affected by the Adamson Eight-Hour Law, passed by the present Congress. The petition urges that steps be taken by Congress to prevent the interruption of interstate commerce by labor difficulties and seeks compulsory arbitration of wages and hours of service.

Mr. Newlands said he understood these employees are not organized as are the members of the railway brotherhoods, and that they were employed outside of operation of trains and yards. The Senator did not understand that this petition was a protest against the movement of the brotherhoods but against "preferential legislation." The petition was referred to the committee on Interstate Commerce.

Senator Gallinger introduced a petition from certain employees of maintenance of way departments of railways seeking to be included in the operation of the Eight Hour Law.

Senator James of Kentucky introduced in the Senate a bill to provide for the creation of a commission to be known as the American Illiteracy Commission. It is proposed to give this commission the power to investigate conditions and causes of illiteracy and to devise plans "for interesting men and women, and for methods of instructing illiterates, both native and foreign born." An appropriation of \$100,000 is carried by the bill, which was referred to the Committee of Education and Labor.

The commission proposed would consist of seven persons, not more than four from the same political party, to be named by the President of the United States. These commissioners must be educators, and their terms of service are limited to six years. The chairman of the commission is to receive an annual salary not exceeding \$5,000.

Increased pay for rural mail carriers is proposed in a bill introduced in the Senate yesterday afternoon by Senator Gronna of North Dakota. The bill provides that, on and after July 1, 1917, the compensation of such carriers who are required to work six days in a week on routes of 24 miles or more in length, shall be \$1200. The measure was referred to the committee on postoffices and post roads.

Senator Knuts Nelson of Minnesota introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to lease the surplus waterpower at the Government reservoir dam at the headwaters of the Mississippi River.

Friends of the bill to regulate immigration to the United States now

pending before Congress have indicated their intentions to press for an early consideration of the subject, which, last August, was displaced by the consideration of the revenue bill, and thus put over to the present session. The bill is known as the Burnett-Dillingham measure and contains the literacy test which caused President Wilson to veto it in the previous Congress and which caused similar action on the part of President Taft.

Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, chairman of the Immigration Committee in charge of the bill, has given notice that as soon as the Senate completes its unfinished business, that is the Corrupt Practices Bill, he will move that it proceed to the consideration of the Immigration Bill. In an effort to advise the senators on both sides of the chamber that he was to press for early action, Senator Smith announced his intention to move consideration, with the understanding that this notice would appear on the front page of the Senate Calendar.

The calendar was issued without the notice and after some discussion as to the propriety of printing such notices on the calendar, the question was referred to the committee on rules. Strenuous efforts were made to have the measure considered at the last session, without success, and it is apparent that the contest will be renewed this session with all its vigor.

Fisheries Bill Passes

Vocational Education to Be Debated in House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House passed the fisheries bill by 188 to 161 at 1 o'clock today.

By unanimous consent, at the request of Majority Leader Kitchin, the Vocational Education Bill, which passed the Senate during the last session, will be privileged for consideration Saturday, following disposition of the Pension Bill. The House adjourned to meet on Saturday.

Fish hatcheries occupied the attention of the House all day yesterday, the first day during which Congress got down to regular business. Between frequent allegations that "pork" was involved, and as frequent assurances that here was a promise of relief from the high cost of living, the debate was lively as one after another of the representatives introduced amendments to have his state included in those in which new hatcheries were to be provided. But the bill as it stood ready for final vote when the House adjourned just before 5 yesterday afternoon, was in almost the same shape as when it was presented by the Committee of Merchant Marine and Fisheries, providing for 18 new hatcheries and cultural stations, for which nearly \$300,000 is appropriated.

The only additional station provided for by amendment was an auxiliary station in California, amendments imposing stations in New York, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Nebraska and Colorado being rejected by the House.

The bill, before amendment, carried provision for stations in Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina or North Carolina, Maryland or Virginia, Oregon or Washington, Texas, Oklahoma, Illinois, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico, Michigan, Idaho, Missouri, Colon, Pennsylvania, Delaware or New Jersey, and Minnesota.

Beef Investigation

Borland Resolutions to Be Pushed in Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Borland resolution for an investigation of the beef industries will be pushed at this session of Congress, Walter L. Fisher, former Secretary of the Interior and counsel for the National American Live Stock Industry, informs a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He anticipates some important discussion of live stock conditions at a conference by the association's marketing committee held in conjunction with the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits in Chicago this week.

The investigation desired by the stock raisers is by the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Agriculture, and the cost, as estimated by the commission, would be \$100,000. Such an inquiry, prosecuted with the right to place witnesses on the stand under oath and to demand books, would result in the first thorough inquiry made into the packing industry and its broadening ramifications. Hearings on the Borland resolution last spring ended without result. It is said that the Administration did not wish to undertake any new antitrust proceedings on the opening of the campaign.

Bill For Paper Embargo

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill designed to place a two-year embargo on exports of news print paper was introduced in the House by Representative Campbell of Kansas and referred to the Commerce Committee. Penalties ranging from fines of \$1000 to \$20,000 and imprisonment of not more than 10 years would be provided by the measure.

Inauguration Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House today chose Representatives Rucker of Missouri, Garrett of Tennessee and McKinley of Illinois to make the House arrangements for the second inauguration of President Wilson, Monday, March 6.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR REUNION

A reunion was held at the Parker House last night of the pilgrims who attended the Knights Templar convocation in Los Angeles last night. Of the 105 who went 65 were present. Past Grand Commander Frank L. Nagle presided at the dinner.

PROSPERITY TO CONTINUE AFTER WAR, IS OPINION

California Canneries President
Says Present State of Business
Is Due but Little to Conflict

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Speaking on the subject of business conditions of the country at the present time and what they are likely to be after the close of the war, before the California League for Home Rule in Taxation, Mayor Jacobo, president of the California Canneries Company, said that from investigations that he had made and from information that had been available to him in a recent trip across the country, it was his firm conviction that the present degree of prosperity in the United States does not spring from war causes but from basic financial and economic conditions in the United States that will become more apparent after the war than they are at the present time.

As among the causes operating in the United States to cause a good business condition, the speaker cited the Federal Reserve Act which, he said, had operated in all parts of the country to free business from the depressing influence of private individuals, groups and interests, that formerly controlled the money and credit of the country.

It is intimated that the American Industrial Commission, 12 members of which have recently returned from a study of conditions in Europe, will urge in its report, said Mr. Jacobs, that American manufacturers and merchants prepare for a vast trade with Europe when the war is over.

Instead of depression in Europe at the close of the international conflict, the speaker said that he expected to see conditions there much better than they were before the war. "While the amount of wealth destroyed can hardly be calculated, the condition of the masses of the people has been greatly improved. Extremely low wages will not, for one thing, be tolerated. This increased purchasing power will react very favorably on business conditions in the United States."

Figures of the New York Clearing House, showing that only about 2 percent of the business there recorded was due to war orders for munitions and food products for the European armies, he said, were a fair indication of the extent to which the war is affecting business throughout the country. This opinion, that the present prosperity of the country is due largely to natural and normal conditions, said the speaker, is borne out by the opinions of John E. Gardin, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York; James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation; Frank A. Vanderbilt, president of the National City Bank of New York; Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and many others of similar standing in business circles.

CANDIDATES WHO WANT TILLMAN SEAT IN SENATE

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Whether or not the senior United States Senator from South Carolina, Benjamin Ryan Tillman, shall stand for reelection in the campaign of the summer after next, a lively scramble for the seat is assured. Several candidates are already in the field. Nat B. Dial, a banker, cotton manufacturer and planter of Laurens, who was an unsuccessful candidate for the Senate in 1912, has entered the lists. Jasper Talbot of Senator Tillman's home county, Edgefield, is another candidate. William F. Pollock, a lawyer of Chesterfield County, who was a candidate unsuccessfully opposing the reelection of Senator Ellison Durant Smith in 1914, will probably be in the race. It is not unlikely that Cole L. Bleasie, a former Governor, who was defeated for the Senate in 1914 and attempted this year to obtain a third term as Governor, will also be a contender for the Tillman seat in the Senate.

Senator Tillman several years ago said he probably would not seek reelection again, but at other times he has expressed a hope of remaining in Congress, and some of his closest friends say he will probably be a candidate to succeed himself.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE SOIL STUDY

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Nine hundred and thirty-three students are enrolled in the school of agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College, says the Post. The course in agronomy, or soil study, has the largest registration, 146 students.

The other courses, in order of attendance, are as follows: Animal husbandry, 101; agricultural chemistry, 77; horticulture, 74; dairy husbandry, 44; forestry, 38; agricultural education, 24; landscape gardening, 17, and botany, 6.

Of this number 237 are freshmen, 192 sophomores, 185 juniors and 133 seniors. In the two-year courses in agriculture there are 164 men, 71 of whom are in the first-year class and 93 in the second-year class. There are 16 taking special work in agriculture. Six women are registered in the agricultural school.

MAJOR KENTON SPEAKS

Maj. M. Kilroy Kenton, of the Women's Reserve Ambulance of the British army, organizer of the "Green Cross" and the only woman to receive an appointment as a commissioned officer in the English army, is a guest of the Women's City Club at a luncheon today.

SHIPPING NEWS

William J. Burke, in charge of the local office of the Federal free employment service, has received a call for 100 laborers, Portuguese and Italians preferred, to help clear land in Burlington county, N. J. Wages are \$1.75 per day with bunk and cooking provided.

Fresh fish was scarce at the fish pier today, and dealers said the receipts by vessel, aggregating 25,100 pounds, were too light to fill all orders. The Yarmouth liner Prince Arthur from Yarmouth, N. S., with a large consignment of fish aboard, is delayed by loading an unusually large cargo of Nova Scotia, and is not expected to arrive before the middle of the afternoon.

The demand for Friday's retail trade is heavy today. Prices were high, wholesale dealers quoting: Haddock \$7.50 per hundredweight, steak cod \$12@13.50, market cod \$6@7, pollock \$3.75@4.50, large hake \$3, small hake \$2.50 and cusk \$5. Arrivals: Schooners Flora Oliver 6000 pounds, Russell 6100 and Elizabeth W. Nunan 13,000.

Gill netters landed 175,000 pounds fresh fish at Gloucester today. Other arrivals: British schooner Emily Sell from Burin, N. F., 310,000 pounds salt cod, and schooner Cavalier 15,000 pounds halibut, 15,000 salt fish and 35,000 fresh fish.

Sales of two vessels are announced here today by the Boston Ship Brokerage Company. The fishing steamer C. B. Sanford has been purchased by F. L. Turner of Boston for \$15,000, to be converted into a tug for towing purposes, and the two-masted schooner Julia Frances, built in 1898 at Kennebunkport, has been purchased by Manuel De Sousa of New Bedford for \$10,000 for use as a packet between New Bedford and the Azores. The Sanford is at East Boston for repairs and alterations, after two years as a porge fisherman, and one year of being hauled up idle. Previously the craft was engaged for years in towing barges from Hoboken to Boston. Mr. Turner plans to use the vessel for towing purposes between the Canadian provinces and Boston.

The United Fruit Company's steamship San Mateo sailed today for Havana and Port Limon with a general cargo which included two large sightseeing autos, to be used between Havana and Matanzas. Beneath decks were 10,000 sacks of potatoes, 3000 boxes of dried fish, several carloads of paper, paper bags and cartons, a large amount of machinery, lumber, provisions, boots and shoes, rubbers and oilcloth. Some cargo was left on the pier because there was no more room on board the steamer.

A report from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey says: "Buzzards Bay, Mass., Cape Cod Canal entrance. Shoal depths in vicinity. Shoal depths than charted are reported in Buzzards Bay between Abels Ledge and the western end of the channel leading to the Cape Cod Canal. Pending proposed surveys by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, vessels entering or leaving the canal are cautioned to keep within the charted lines to the outer bouys."

New Federal Hydrographic Office charts are announced as: No. 3115, southern entrance to Banks Strait, showing the Lucipara and Stanton Channels, Sumatra, 40 cents; No. 3102, plans in Sumatra, 20 cents; No. 3028, Cape Selatan to Malatayur Point, Borneo, 40 cents. Copies may be purchased at the main office in Washington or at its sale agencies.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals
Steamers Bunker Hill, Crowell, New York; Belfast, Rawley, Bangor; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester; Governor Dingley, Lincott, Portland; Powhatan, Chase, Norfolk.

Tugs Neponset, Sears, Sandwich, towing steamer Charles B. Sanford; Standard II, Mugan, New York, towing barge S. T. Co. No. 5; Sea King, Moon, Portland.

Cleared

Steamers San Mateo, O'Neill, Havana and Port Limon; Bunker Hill, Crowell, New York; Belfast, Rawley, Bangor; Governor Dingley, Lincott, Portland; Ontario, Bond, Norfolk.

New York Arrivals

Arrd str Commewyne, Patamaribe; Mavis, New Orleans; Karema, Savannah; City of St. Louis, Savannah; El Cid, Galveston; J. M. Guffey, Port Arthur.

WOOD PAVING FIRM REFUSED

Refusal to accept service in Boston by the New York Wood Preserving Company in a suit brought by the city to repair the wooden paving blocks on Washington Street between Milk and Essex streets was announced today by Mayor Curley. The New York company claims that nearly a hundred openings have been made in the paving by various public service concerns and then the blocks have been improperly relaid. The guarantee made 10 years ago expired in November. The paving company's representatives refused service in Boston unless the city would accept service in a New York suit brought against the city for interfering with the paving. Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan told the Mayor today that he had doubts as to whether the city could collect.

SCHOOL OFFICIALS MEET

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, school superintendents and school committee members of this district held a conference in Framingham Academy yesterday. F. G. Wadsworth, agent of the State board, led the discussion. It was generally agreed the School Committee should only legislate and that executive duties should be turned over to superintendents.

HARVARD JUNIORS VOTE IS AGAINST SERVING OF BEER

Harvard juniors have voted against "beer nights." The vote was two to one in favor of temperance drinks at the regular weekly entertainments of the class. The members voted by postal card and the entertainment committee made the result public yesterday afternoon when it also announced that the social gatherings would be held on alternate Tuesdays and Wednesdays. The next entertainment will be on Jan. 5.

Vaudeville, as part of the entertainments, was vetoed. A special orchestra was voted and motion pictures, a combination of long and short themes, also were favored by the postal ballot.

Senior class nominations for offices appeared yesterday when the committee made public the results of its work. Many Harvard athletes appear in the lists of men selected as eligibles for various class positions. The election is to be held Dec. 13. The list of men nominated is as follows:

Marshals—George Ezra Abbott, Andover, Mass.; Henry Bromfield Cabot Jr., Brookline, Mass.; Charles Allerton Coolidge Jr., Boston; Harrie Holland Dammun, Arlington, Mass.; Richard Hart, Philadelphia, Pa.; William Henry Meeker, New York, N. Y.; John Edward Parsons Morgan, New York, N. Y.; Edward Augustus Teschner, Lawrence, Mass.

Treasurer—Robert Baldwin, West Newton, Mass.; Norman Ellwell Burdige, Spokane, Wash.; Herbert Bartlett Courteen, Milwaukee, Wis.

Orator—Graham Burt Blaine, Taunton, Mass.; Alan Grant Paine, Spokane, Wash.

Ivy Orator—Francis Baylies Dean, Rushing, L. I., N. Y.; Stuart Cary Welch, Buffalo, N. Y.; Hunt Wentworth, Chicago, Ill.

Poet—Francis Higginson Cabot Jr., New York, N. Y.; Dudley Greene Poore, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Westmore Wilcox Jr., Norfolk, Va.

Oddest—Robert Silliman Hillyer, East Orange, N. J.; Walter Marshall Horton, Arlington, Mass.; John Daniel Parson, Cambridge, Mass.

Chorister—Wilfred Jacobs Brown, Plymouth, Mass.; Roland Miller Cook, Worcester, Mass.; Samuel Powers Sears, Quincy, Mass.

UNDERGROUND RESERVE NAVY FUEL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lane has recommended to the President the withdrawal for navy reserves of about 45,000 acres of public land in Colorado and 86,000 acres of public land in Utah, each of which, it is estimated, will yield not less than 500,000,000 barrels of fuel oil. The lands include a part of the Green River formation, containing shales which yield petroleum when subjected to destructive distillation. Shales of this character in Scotland have long been producing oil and paying dividends on a large investment. The shales in the areas withdrawn will yield from two to four times as much oil as is obtained from the average ton of Scotch oil shale. In addition to the heavy residuum, this shale oil will yield 10 to 15 per cent of gasoline by ordinary methods of refining, and as a byproduct the shale will produce ammonium sulphate, a valuable fertilizer, in large quantities.

The withdrawn areas are in arid or semiarid sections, where the land is of little agricultural value.

BIG BOND ISSUE BY FARM LOAN BANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Farm banks, it was stated today, have authority to issue bonds on farm mortgages which they issue. These are issued through farm loan associations in each of which must be at least 10 farmers organized. Each association will loan a minimum of \$20,000, and at the present rate of organization of these associations there will be 5000 of them by Jan. 1; that is, there will then be, according to the present estimates, a basis for a bond issue of \$100,000,000.

COUNTESS OF KINGSTON DINED

General and Mrs. Stephen Weld gave a dinner party at the Hotel Somerset last night in honor of the Countess of Kingston who has come to Boston from Roscommon, Ireland, to raise money for the families of Irish soldiers and sailors at the Allied Bazaar, where she will preside over the Shamrock Fund Booth assisted by her niece who accompanied her from Ireland, Miss Pearl Bertram; Miss Valentine Grant of New York, a motion picture actress, who will appear in person when her films portraying Irish character roles are shown at the bazaar; and Miss Priscilla White of Boston.

BRITISH VETERANS MEET

The British Naval and Military Veterans Association held its annual social in America Hall, 724 Washington Street, last night. Among the guests were John S. Trant, the British vice-consul; President Vaughan Jenious of the British Charitable Society, President Thomas Grieve of the Caledonian Club of Boston, President Frank E. Woodward of the Massachusetts Society of the S. A. R., Maj. William F. Young and Capt. Fred F. Cook of the Lexington Minute Men.

SENDING OUT SCHOOL FUNDS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—State school districts are being paid their appropriations at the rate of \$50,000 a day from the State treasury. Close to \$1,000,000 will have been paid out within a few days, says a Harrisburg special to the North American. The State treasury receipts are now running from \$200,000 to \$400,000 a day. The railroad companies have been paying in \$100,000 checks in some instances.

REAL ESTATE

A real estate transaction was closed and papers placed on record today in which Neil McNeill becomes the owner of a valuable parcel of property consisting of a 5 1/2-story brick building at 347 to 357 Cambridge Street, West End, occupied as stores on the ground floor. The estate is assessed in the name of Toderick J. Campbell at \$63,000, which includes \$27,700 carried on \$280 square feet of land.

Title also was passed on a group of frame buildings at 314 to 324 Main Street, Charlestown. They are assessed at \$16,100, and \$3700 of that amount applies on 5050 square feet of land. Sarah A. Norton was the grantor and Adolph Handel et al., were buyers.

BRIGHTON AND ROXBURY

Charles P. Upton has purchased for improvement a large tract of land located on Commonwealth Avenue and South Street, in Brighton. The parcel contains 26,400 square feet and is valued by the assessors at \$14,400. Alice R. Galvin conveyed the title.

The two-story single frame dwelling 165 Pilgrim Road, formerly called Bellevue Street, near Longwood Avenue, Roxbury, has been sold by Susan F. Hatch, owner, to Cella R. Parks. The land area measures 6038 square feet and carries \$4300 of the \$3100 assessment.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following: To construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published.

Winthrop st., 65, 67, 69, ward 12: Morris Weinstein, J. Schwartz; brick dwellings.

Wyoming st., 26, ward 16; L. S. Boulter; brick garage.

Woodbine st., 36, ward 16; John J. Hines; brick garage.

Rosemont rd., 5, wards 23-20; Alexander H. Rice, Dykeman & Murray; frame dwelling.

South st., 570, ward 22; John Frisvold, J. Balterson; frame dwelling.

Pendell st., 15, ward 22; Maurice Christian, Harold Duffie; frame dwelling.

Hyde Park av., 1401, rear, ward 24; American Tool & Machine Co.; frame store.

Rosemont st., 37, ward 20; Alexander H. Rice, Dykeman & Murray; frame dwelling.

Dore st., 7, ward 5; A. Shuman; alter storefront.

Bowdoin st., 256, ward 18; M. J. Lydon; alter stores, theater, etc.

EDISON COMPANY RECORDS ORDERED

Itemized accounts, complete records, copies of contracts and other detailed information relative to some 1800 items of the expenditure, amounting to \$4,505,500, which the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston seeks to capitalize, will be filed with the Gas and Electric Light Commission before the hearing on the company's petition for authority to increase its capital is resumed on Dec. 21. Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, who attended both sessions of the hearing yesterday, announced that he will appear in opposition to the petition at the next hearing.

NEW B. & A. TRACK TO AID MOVEMENTS

The Boston & Albany railroad put into service yesterday a piece of new third track for eastbound business, which will have an important bearing on the movement of all eastbound freight. Although the piece of new track is only 2 1/2 miles long, running from Payn's to Cady's, it connects up with other eastbound third track now existing and gives a continuous eastbound freight track from Payn's (just east of Chatham, N. Y.) to West Springfield, Mass.

The particular benefit and advantage which this track gives to eastbound freight is that a freight train coming east, ascending the grade to the Berkshire hills, may be diverted to this third track and thus leave the main line eastbound track free for the passenger trains and fast freights.

BAY STATE MEN URGE WATER PROJECTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A Massachusetts delegation appeared before the River and Harbor Board of Engineers Wednesday to urge deepening of the Taunton River between Fall River and Taunton to a maximum of 12 feet at low tide. This would give a depth of 16 or 17 feet at high water. Mr. McNary was the chief spokesman for the petitioners. The State of Massachusetts has appropriated \$100,000 for straightening the river if the Government will dredge to the desired depth.

Today Senator Weeks will accompany the three members of the Massachusetts Harbor and Land Commission—William S. McNary, Jesse Baxter and John N. Cole—to a conference at the Navy Department with Secretary Daniels, to urge the construction of a capital ship drydock at Boston.

QUINCY CITY ELECTION

QUINCY, Mass.—The time for filing nomination papers for the city election, Dec. 19, closed at 5 o'clock last night. Mayor Gustave B. Bates and President Joseph L. Whitton of the City Council will be the majority candidates. This will be the first election held under Plan A, adopted at the State election in November. There were 12 papers filed for the council and 52 for the School Board.

UNITED MACHINERY SUE

Trial of the suit of Frank Morrison, a laborer, against the United Shoe Machinery Company for \$3598 under an agreement which the plaintiff alleges he made with Charles R. Wilson, former manager of the United Shoe Machinery Company, is to be resumed in the Suffolk Superior Court today. The trial was started yesterday before Judge King and a jury.

BIDS FOR BATTLE CRUISERS MADE BY FOUR FIRMS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four American shipbuilders submitted proposals to the Navy Department Wednesday for the construction of the four gigantic 35-knot battle cruisers authorized as a part of the 1917 building program.

No estimates of cost were included, all bidders taking advantage of a new provision of the Naval Appropriation Act and offering to build the ships for cost plus from 10 to 15 per cent profit.

The bidders were the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, the Fore River Shipbuilding Company of Quincy, Mass., and William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia.

The only other private builder in the country that might have sought one of the contracts is the New York Shipbuilding Company, which notified the department that its ways were already filled with other work.

Since no direct proposal under the limitation of \$16,500,000 for the cost of hull and machinery of each ship was received, department officials began at once an examination of the cost and percentage offers, with the expectation of working out a uniform agreement under which each bidder will receive one of the ships.

It is virtually certain that the first of the huge vessels will not be ready within four years for a trial to determine if it has the 35-knot speed for which it is designed. The tonnage for which the department's plans call is 34,600.

BIG ATLANTIC CITY REAL ESTATE DEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A purchase of real estate, which is regarded as the largest in the history of this resort, was virtually completed when the final link in a chain of realty exchanges was forged which includes all of a section of the city from the east side of Florida Avenue to the west of Arkansas Avenue and from the Boardwalk between these two streets back to Pacific Avenue. The total cost of the properties is \$4,276,000 and they embrace 4 1/2 squares. Three men are interested in the deal, von Hoffman Herr of this city, formerly of Washington, and Warner Lindsay, a real estate man of the resort.

The property will be divided into sites for eight hotels costing from \$1,250,000 to \$2,500,000 each.

KANSAS EMPLOYERS MUST KEEP RECORDS

TOPEKA, Kan.—Because there are a few employers of women and children in Kansas who have failed to keep accessible records of wages paid, it has become necessary, says the Capital, for the State Industrial Welfare Commission to issue an order for employers' records, which will apply to every employer of this class in the State. The order was issued to take effect Dec. 1. Failure to keep the required record may be punished by a fine of from \$25 to \$100.

The blanks to be filled out by employers must give the following information concerning women or minors: Name, address, age, single or married, date of employment, wage at which employed and length of experience.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP FOR AMHERST BOY

The committee of selection in Massachusetts has named Scott M. Buchanan of Amherst, a member of the graduating class this year at Amherst College, to be the recipient this year of the Rhodes scholarship in Massachusetts. The scholarship provides for four years tuition and living expenses at Oxford University and also sufficient funds for travel on the Continent.

The committee of selection consists of President Al Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, Principal William C. Hill of Springfield High School, Principal Alfred J. Stearns of Phillips Andover Academy, Dean Olds of Amherst College and Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education.

EDISON CONTRACT AIRED

The cost of laying conduits figured largely in the hearing before the Gas and Electric Light Commission on the proposed contract between the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and the City of Boston for lighting the streets. Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, who represented the city, produced numerous witnesses and a mass of data, showing that the Fire Department has done the same kind of work that figures in the lighting contract for almost half of the amount charged in the document by the Edison company.

AVON CLUB ANNUAL FAIR

The Avon Club of Cambridge will hold its annual fair at the residence of Miss Gertrude M. Beard, 12 Lincoln Street, Cambridge, next Saturday, from 2 to 6 o'clock. During the past 25 years this club has paid over \$5800 to the Avon Home for Children. It now averages to take in about \$400 at each of its sales, all of which is turned over to the home, as all of the articles are given or made by members of the club or their friends.

OIL SHIPS TO BE BUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Alabama-New Orleans Transportation Company, with shipyards near New Orleans, is to begin work on two oil-tanker ships, the first of an order for four, about the middle of next month. These, it is said, will be the first steel oil-tanker ships to be built in the South for the Mexican Petroleum Company of New York.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued on Thursday:

Orders to Officers

Comdr. C. R. McVay, detached bureau of ordinance, Dec. 23; to Naval War College, Newport, Jan. 1. Lieut. Comdr. L. B. Porterfield, detached recruiting duty, New Orleans, to bureau of navigation. Lieut. Cleon W. Mauldin, to Naval War College, Jan. 1.

Lieut. W. W. Lorschbaugh, detached Des Moines, to receiving ship at New York; Lieut. H. R. Grow, detached Des Moines, to receiving ship at New York; Lieut. R. T. Young, detached works Curtis Aeroplane Company, Buffalo, to Connecticut; Ens. J. E. Williams, detached Wainwright, to McClellan; Civil Engineer A. C. Cunningham, detached naval training station, Great Lakes, to three months leave.

Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Albany, at San Diego; Cheyenne, Aberdeen, H-1, H-2, H-3, at Aberdeen, Washington; Columbia, at Hampton Roads; New Orleans, at Guaymas; Pennsylvania, at southern drill grounds; Supply, at Guam.

Sailed—Cyclops, Lynnhaven Roads for Guantanamo; Eagle, Samana Bay for Mole St. Nicholas; Hancock, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Jupiter, Lambert Point for Guantanamo; Kanawha, New York for Boston; Ontario, Chesapeake Bay for Guantanamo; Texas, Utah, Wyoming, Hampton Roads to sea.

OFFICIAL HOUSE FOR GOVERNOR IS URGED IN BILL

Senator-elect Herman Hornell of Boston has filed with the Senate clerk the petition of Senator W. Prentiss Parker for legislation to authorize the State House Commission to erect, furnish and equip on land already acquired by the State for State House purposes, a suitable building for the Governor's official residence, which shall be a reproduction of the old Governor Hancock house, so-called, and shall be erected on or near the site of the original structure.

Max Henry Newman of Boston has two petitions in the House clerk's office, one for legislation to make Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, a legal holiday, and the other to allow non-professional baseball on the Lord's day.

Representative-elect Edward Carr of Hopkinton has filed several petitions with the House clerk. One provides for the establishment of a non-contributory system of age pensions, and two others provide that citations against female judgment debtors and applications for a certificate authorizing the arrest of judgment debtors shall be made in the police, District, or Municipal Court, or with the trial justice of the jurisdiction in which the debtor has his usual place of business.

Representative James E. Odlin of Lynn has filed his own petition to allow absentee voters at State elections to vote upon special ballots upon notice and application to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SUPERVISOR MAKES NEW APPOINTMENTS

Supervisor Burbank, with the approval of the committee on finance and accounts of the Executive Council, the advisory board of the Supervisor of Administration's Department, has made the following appointments in the reorganization of his department: Morris B. Lambie to be director of personal service studies at a salary of \$2500 a year. Mr. Lambie's home is in Northampton. He is a Massachusetts man and a graduate of Williams College. For two years he has been working on investigations relative to public employment problems in New York City and New York State.

George R. Stratton of Newton, Mass., is appointed director of publications at a salary of \$2000 per year. He is a graduate of Harvard University and since 1902 he has been continuously engaged in the printing and publishing business. Mr. Stratton will have an assistant, Kenneth H. Darnall of Maynard, Mass., whose appointment at a salary of \$1600 per year also has been approved.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

As the result of victory by a score of 5 to 3 over the seniors yesterday the sophomores are interclass hockey champions at Simmons College. A game has been arranged for Saturday morning between the first and second varsity teams. The Simmons Athletic Association is planning for a basketball party on the afternoon of Dec. 13, and Miss Rachael Farwell '20, who has just been elected freshman representative to the association, will serve on the committee of arrangements.

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OIL SHIPS TO BE BUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Alabama-New

FUR MARKET TO
BE OPENED IN
FRENCH CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—It is announced that a market for furs and skins is to be opened in Paris under the patronage of the Minister for Commerce and of the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris. This market will be a general emporium founded for the purpose of organizing sales by public auction in Paris, for creating a new and important market in France, and defeating the competition of the Germans and Austro-Hungarians.

The launching of this enterprise in the middle of the war is due to the active initiative of the French Syndicate of Furriers and Skin Dealers under the presidency of M. Corby. Last March, M. Corby had an interview with M. Clementel, at which he proposed to the Minister of Commerce the creation of such a market, pointing out that before the war London and Leipzig had for a long time had the monopoly of the sale of furs, and that the Germans were now trying to use their influence in North America to organize a market at New York to compete with that in London.

It was, therefore, necessary to take warning and to forestall the Germans by establishing in Paris an important part of the trade which had attained such large proportions throughout the world.

M. Clementel advised consultation with the Chamber of Commerce, and this body pronounced itself heartily in favor of the scheme, giving it as their opinion, after deliberation, that "such an enterprise could only contribute to the development of business, to the extension of French trade abroad and to the prosperity of the country."

The Syndicate of Furriers, thus strongly supported, proceeded to carry out its scheme without delay, and is now about to open in Paris large general stores, which will be the headquarters of a French market in skins, where buyers from all over the world will be able to obtain their supplies.

DEVELOPMENT OF
BRITISH AGRICULTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A meeting of the Incorporated Society for Extending the Rothamsted Experiments held lately at the rooms of the Royal Society was attended by the Earl of Crawford, president of the Board of Agriculture.

Dr. E. J. Russell, the hon. secretary, made a statement on the work of the society. He referred to the special inquiries carried out during the war for the Ministry of Munitions and the Board of Agriculture and remarked that after the war the society looked forward to the establishment of some national scheme of agricultural research, in which the society could render very valuable help.

The chairman moved the adoption of the report and that steps be taken to raise £500 for the purposes of the building and equipment fund. Mr. Pryor seconded. Both speakers dwelt on the importance of the society's work. The motion was carried and the £500 was subscribed in the room.

Lord Crawford moved a resolution asking the public to support the work of the society. After the war more would be demanded of agriculture than it had yet been able to achieve; and much would, therefore, have to be drawn from the knowledge, experience and guidance of such a society. Referring to the Rothamsted experiments, the continuity of which was essential, Lord Crawford said these experiments were concerned with investigations of soil fertility and crop production, systematic research into soils, the chemistry and composition of crops. It was at Rothamsted that the first practical demonstration of the value of artificial manures was given. That seemed to be a sufficient title to public support, and he trusted that support would be forthcoming. It was impossible for him on that occasion to make any statement with reference to Dr. Russell's idea as to the big scheme of coordinated research which he (Lord Crawford) thought would be necessary. All these matters had necessarily been suspended by the war, but the Board of Agriculture was fully conscious of the urgent necessity for comprehensive treatment of this subject, though the time was not yet ripe for any public announcement to be made. In any future scheme he was certain Rothamsted would take a high and honorable place, and would contribute to the research which was essential to the future of British agriculture.

Mr. Prothero, M. P., in seconding the resolution, said all agriculturists were proud of Rothamsted as a national institution and for its world-wide reputation for accuracy. Referring to the scarcity of potash which had been emphasized by Mr. Pryor, he hoped the Government would get into touch with the Spanish Government to obtain supplies from the great potash deposits in the North of Spain, which had now been taken over by the Government of that country. This was a matter of supreme importance.

SIGNIFICANCE OF
ELECTIONS IN FINLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Commenting on the recent Parliamentary elections in Finland, J. S. Saffragil states that they were preceded by an election campaign which proved to be more eager and lively than present circumstances would have led one to expect. The women's associations again proved their value by the leading part they played in the agitation, and the failure of some of the women candidates was considered to be due partly to a lack of solidarity in certain of their branches. The Socialists, who succeeded in winning a majority in the re-elected chamber deprived the other parties of a large number of votes,

and thus reduced the chances of the other women candidates; while the Agrarian Party, which displayed great activity among the rural population, worked against the women candidates and in favor of men's as the fittest representatives of the local interests common to both men and women.

In spite of some prejudice still lingering in public opinion, and some indifference among women to public affairs, there is satisfaction to be gained from the fact that this time the voting percentage of men and women together, as well as of both taken apart, exceeded that of the elections of 1913. Altogether 24 women have been elected, which is seven more than in 1913, 17 by the Socialist Party, three by the Swedish, two by the Old Finnish, two by the Young Finnish, and none by the Agrarians.

INDIAN PROBLEMS
AFTER THE CONFLICT

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent, in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The Hon. D. E. Wacha, Parsee, publicist, member of the Bombay and of the Imperial Legislative councils, and the controversial enfant terrible of India, addressed the Indian Merchants Bureau in Bombay recently with regard to some of the problems that would come up for settlement in India when the war is over. Mr. Wacha has more than once found himself in a minority of one on some controversial issue, but in the present instance, although he delivered himself of sundry sentiments calculated to surprise the orthodox free trader, he also expressed certain opinions with which there will doubtless be general agreement.

The time had not yet come, said Mr. Wacha, inter alia, for a radical change in India's fiscal system, but sooner or later it would have to be replaced by a more modern and scientific system, which might eventually be dictated by the new situation in commerce and finance which would irresistibly force itself upon all the civilized nations. After the war the system of direct and indirect taxation at present in vogue would have to be carefully investigated from a broader perspective, prior to formulating a new one. The future of Indian finance and commerce would depend largely upon Parliament's ultimate decision. So far as India was concerned, unless the people were allowed to work out their own economic destiny it was hopeless to expect a prosperous India in the same sense as there was a prosperous France, a prosperous England, a prosperous United States.

For the British nation to awake to the necessity of reform, Mr. Wacha saw nothing to prevent India from devising her own independent fiscal system. This was the greatest of all problems, more important than all other reforms combined.

SIGNOR BISSOLATI
CENSURES SOCIALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Speaking recently in honor of the Socialist deputy Cesare Battisti who was executed by the Austrians, Signor Bissolati, the Socialist member of the Italian Ministry, severely censured the Italian Official Socialists for their unremitting opposition to the war, regardless of the claims of national and of social justice. Himself a former leader in the party, but now the leader of the Reformist Socialists, he recounted how he had supported and promoted peace agreements with Austria, believing the day had arrived when reason would induce all peoples to lay aside arms, and that solidarity between the enlightened bourgeoisie and between the interests and sentiments of the masses would chain war forever and bring in the era of peace. Now he exhorted the Italians to do all possible in their prosecution of the war, which he called a war upon the kingdom of war, or the Allies, each defending their own national rights, were all more or less consciously fighting to render war impossible in the future.

Signor Bissolati's arguments were aimed at proving that the suppression of national sentiment would be the greatest obstacle to the pacific Internationale which was the Socialist's ideal. Victory, he maintained, would mean more than the redemption of the Italian regions, the reconstitution of Belgium, the restoration of France as a territorial entity, the reconstruction of Serbia and the liberation of the Rumanians from Magyar domination; it would also mean, he said, the dismemberment of the Austrian Empire in order that the Italians, Rumanians, Jugo-Slavs, Czechs and Poles might join their parent stocks. Austria, with its many races, was a weapon ever ready to the hand of Prussian militarism and must for that reason be destroyed.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATED
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wednesday was "congratulations day" at the White House. President Wilson set aside an hour in the afternoon in which to receive senators and representatives who had asked for appointments with him, and nearly a hundred of them called and congratulated him on his reelection.

PICTURES FOR CHILDREN
Saturday afternoon motion pictures for children have been instituted by the Mothers and Homemakers Club of the Dorchester School Center. They are to be given in the auditorium of the Dorchester High School every other week with an entrance fee of five cents.

BITUMINOUS COAL CHEAPER
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Prices for Pennsylvania bituminous coal show a decline of about 25 cents from last week's spot prices. Poorer qualities are selling now for \$4.75 to \$5 at the mine with better grades from \$5.25 to \$5.50. The decline is attributed to accumulation with comparatively few buyers in the market.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, K. C. B., who has just been appointed Second Sea Lord in the British Admiralty, in succession to Vice-Admiral Gough-Calthorpe, has had a varied naval career. Educated at the Royal Naval Academy, Gosport, he served in the Egyptian war of 1882, and also in the naval and military operations near Suakin, in Eastern Sudan, in 1884. He was aide-de-camp to King Edward VII, 1906-7, and was appointed rear admiral of the Plymouth subdivision of the home fleet in 1909. After holding several other important naval appointments, Sir Cecil, in 1912, was appointed vice-admiral commanding the third squadron. He was senior naval officer of the international fleet blockading the coasts of Montenegro and Albania, April-May, 1913, and he was also senior officer and president of the international commission administering the town of Scutari, Albania, from May to November, 1913.

Daniel Gordon, vice-chancellor and principal of the Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, who has resigned that post, has held it since 1902, when he came to the position from the chair of theology in the Presbyterian College at Halifax. In 1906 he was moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. He is a native of Nova Scotia, was educated at the University of Glasgow and at Berlin University, and entered the ministry of the Church of Scotland. Then he was called to Ottawa, and later to Winnipeg, where he had important pastorates prior to going to the divinity school at Halifax. One of the best educated and most modernly trained of the Canadian Presbyterian clergy, he has been conspicuously honored during a comparatively brief period of active service in pulpit and classroom.

C. J. Kittell, who has been elected vice-president of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, is a West Virginian, who has only been 21 years in rising from the ranks to his present position of responsibility. When he had learned the fundamentals of railroading on the West Virginia & Pittsburgh road, he joined the staff of the Illinois Central, in 1900. Ten years later he was made responsible for the settlement of freight claims, and four years ago he was called to be President Markham's special assistant.

Chester Harvey Rowell, who is leading in the restatement of grounds for a basis of cooperation between Progressives and Republicans in coming political campaigns, is a California publicist and journalist, who was prominent in the recent campaign, in that State, by which Hiram W. Johnson was sent to the United States Senate and the electoral vote was given to President Wilson. As a journalist in Fresno, as a contributor to the California Outlook, as a lecturer on journalism, at the University of California, and as a prolific writer for the best organs of civic opinion on the Pacific Coast, he has done much of his work for the Progressive cause and for social reform. As a politician he has served on State and National committees, and been chairman of State conventions. To his interest in his university he has been able to give a practical turn as regent of the same.

Henry Van Dyke, who has resigned the post of United States Minister to the Netherlands, is a man of letters and a clergyman of eminence in the Presbyterian Church, who, when he was nominated for the diplomatic office, in June, 1913, was professor of English literature in Princeton University. Of Dutch ancestry, it was deemed especially fitting that he should go to The Hague; and it was his intention while there to pursue studies in connection with Dutch history and literature, which he had long wished to make. With the opening of the war his official duties were greatly increased, and he has handled the difficult situation creditably. He is an alumnus of Princeton University and of the Princeton Theological Seminary, and, at the close of the administration of President Patton, when Woodrow Wilson finally was elected President, Dr. Van Dyke also was a candidate, backed by not a few supporters. He has been moderator of the highest judicial and legislative assembly of his church. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, election to the same having been based on his output as an essayist, as a poet, and as a critic of literature. He has written much on religious, literary, and ethical themes, and is a favorite preacher at the colleges and universities of the United States.

ADVERTISERS OF
COUNTRY CONFER

Conferences with representatives of magazine and farm-journal publishers were resumed this morning by the Association of National Advertisers, in session here, following the annual dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel last night. The dinner was attended by nearly two hundred members of the association, and by an equal number of invited guests. The speakers were Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, Dean Edwin F. Gay of the College of Business Administration of Harvard, Herbert S. Houston, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs, and Frank P. Sibley. The president of the association, Edwin L. Shuey of Dayton, O., acted as toastmaster.

At yesterday's sessions addresses were made by William Boyd and P. S. Collins of the Curtis Publishing Company, F. W. Nye and H. L. Vonderlieth of Today's Magazine and George E. Cook of Mothers' Magazine. Representatives of other publishers were to have been heard yesterday, but the discussion following the presentation of the views of the several speakers were, so extended that the schedule could not be followed. Those who were not given an opportunity to speak yesterday were to be heard today.

ETHEL LEGINSKA
PLAYS PROGRAM
ALL BY CHOPIN

Ethel Leginska in piano recital at Jordan Hall, after noon, of Dec. 6. The program (all by Chopin): Ballade in G minor, op. 23; bolero, op. 19; 18 preludes, op. 28; C major, A minor, G major, E minor, B minor, A major, F sharp minor, E major, B major, F sharp major, E flat minor, D flat major, B flat minor, A flat major, B flat major, G minor, F major and D minor; sonata in B flat minor, op. 35; four études: op. 10, No. 12; op. 25, No. 11; op. 10, No. 7; op. 25, No. 13.

Miss Leginska imposed a severe task both upon herself and upon her audience in playing an all-Chopin program, because both in herself and in her hearers she had to sustain virtually the same mood throughout the afternoon. Whether grave or gay, quiet or turbulent, all that Chopin wrote requires the same atmosphere of refinement for its reproduction that characterizes the composer's musical thought. That is to say, Chopin was a poet, and those who interpret him must have above all else an appreciation of poetry. Miss Leginska in previous performances has proved her poetic understanding, notably in the Brahms F minor sonata that she played last year as no one else of the many who played this work in Boston succeeded in doing. With her equipment for her task conceded, there remained the ability to carry it out, and seldom are we favored with a more unified performance or one more scrupulous in the nicety of its emphasis. No artist ever took more pains to bring high lights and shadows duly subordinated to the tone of his picture than did Miss Leginska in spreading over the whole program the grave delicacy in which she apprehends the music of Chopin and within which she brought out subtleties and points of emphasis of many gradations, but at no time disturbing the atmosphere she wished to hold. She painted her picture in a darkened hall, which may be legitimate but seemed unnecessary.

As illustrating the preparation with which Miss Leginska went at her program at no time did she surpass the songful romance of the first measures of the G minor ballade. As showing her concentration to the spirit of her program, at no time did she surpass the fire and depth of the last 24 in op. 28 was excellent. Some of the more hackneyed ones were omitted. The B flat minor sonata, familiar through frequent rendering, was notably interpreted and in the funeral march the steps of the crescendo were well-nigh perfect. Miss Leginska received enthusiastic applause from a large audience, which insisted that its appetite for Chopin was not satisfied with the plenitude of the program and called for more at the end.

MR. HARRIS HEARD IN
RACHMANINOFF SONGS

George Harris, Tenor—Recital in Steinert Hall, with William Reddick playing the accompaniment; afternoon of Dec. 6. The program: Relative and aria from "Iphigenie en Tauride," Gluck; "J'ai un long voyage a faire," French folk song; "Angiolio delicato," and "Quando ti vidi," O'Neil; "Covata Derry," "Gossend Sie," "Hoffartig seid ihr," "O wär dein Haus durchsichtig wie ein Glas" and "Du denkst mit einem Fädchen mich zu fangen," "Wehe, so willst du mich wieder," Brahms; "The Bitterness of Love," Rummel; "The Light of the Moon," and "Norah," O'Neil; "Covata Derry," "Gossend Sie," "Hoffartig seid ihr," "O wär dein Haus durchsichtig wie ein Glas" and "Du denkst mit einem Fädchen mich zu fangen," "Wehe, so willst du mich wieder," Brahms; "The Bitterness of Love," Rummel; "The Light of the Moon," and "Norah," O'Neil; "Covata Derry," "Gossend Sie," "Hoffartig seid ihr," "O wär dein Haus durchsichtig wie ein Glas" and "Du denkst mit einem Fädchen mich zu fangen," "Wehe, so willst du mich wieder," Brahms; "The Bitterness of Love," Rummel; "The Light of the Moon," and "Norah," O'Neil; "Covata Derry," "Gossend Sie," "Hoffartig seid ihr," "O wär dein Haus durchsichtig wie ein Glas" and "Du denkst mit einem Fädchen mich zu fangen," "Wehe, so willst du mich wieder," Brahms; 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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WISCONSIN NOW BUSY TRAINING AT BASKETBALL

Prospects of Turning Out a Championship Five at Madison This Winter Not Considered at All Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—University of Wisconsin is now turning its attention toward basketball, which, together with track, forms the Badgers' chief claim to athletic distinction. Since the middle of October, Dr. W. E. Meanwell has been working with a large squad to perfect a quintet that may continue the string of Cardinal championships. Prospects for this coming season are not, however, very bright. The team lost Capt. M. E. Hass, forward; L. H. Smith, All-Western guard, and Frank Morris, guard, through graduation. A greener squad than ordinarily presents itself reported at the beginning of the season, and out of this Coach Meanwell has retained Captain G. W. Lewis '17, P. D. Meyers '18, C. T. Macintosh '18, veteran forwards of last year's squad; H. G. Olsen '17, and G. N. Carlson '18, last year's guards; W. S. Chandler '18, center, and V. E. Hemming '18, G. Farrington '19, W. T. Pond '19, L. C. Carroll '18, M. A. Fladoes '19, and C. D. Bauer '19 of last year's substitutes and freshman team. E. E. Simpson '19, subforward, will report in a week or so, and there is a possibility that R. C. Edler '17 and W. M. Kelley '18, also of the football team, will try for places.

Captain Lewis, All-Western forward and high-point man among conference basket tossers for two successive seasons, graduates at the end of the first semester, leaving a big gap to be filled up. Lewis is playing his third season and has been Wisconsin's most consistent forward. W. S. Chandler, 1915-1916 All-Conference center, is ineligible for the first semester, and Chandler is the only available experienced center in school. It is probable that Carlson, who alternated at guard and subcenter last year, will be permanently shifted to the pivot position. Olsen, captain-elect for the second half of the season, has received orders to rest up after his football work, and will not appear in a suit for a week or so, while Paul Meyers may be barred from basketball by the faculty, due to a drop in his scholastic work during the football season. Macintosh displayed possibilities as a substitute forward last year, and is putting in a strong bid for one of the forward places, but he is bound to meet close competition from Hemming and Carroll, two substitutes who are sure to develop into fast men, and from Pond, All-Cook County (Illinois), forward, and Bauer, Farrington, captain of the 1919 freshman team, and Fladoes, who Dr. Meanwell predicts will round out into an ideal guard, will work for guard positions.

The only apparent hope for a successful season lies in the ability and ingenuity of Coach Meanwell. Dr. Meanwell first took charge of Wisconsin basketball in 1911; during his five years of coaching he has turned out four conference championship teams and one third-place team. At the start of the 1911-1912 season the coach was almost unknown to the school, but he made good, giving Wisconsin the most successful season it had had since the sport was established in 1903, turning out an undefeated championship team and perfecting the now famous short-pass game. With championship teams in 1912-1913 and 1913-1914, he set a precedent never equaled in conference basketball, that of winning first honors three years in succession and losing only one conference game out of 36 played. With green material in 1914-1915 he whipped into shape a team that finished in third place, but came back strong the following year with another first-place quintet. In a statement concerning this year's prospects, Wisconsin's mentor declared that the present season would probably be the most unsatisfactory one that the Badgers have ever had, and judging from the material to pick from, his statement may prove correct.

Instead of the heavy pre-season schedule carried last year, only four early games have been carded, they being:

Dec. 9—Beloit at Madison; 16—Northwestern College of Naperville at Madison; 20—Lawrence at Madison; 21—Milwaukee Normal School at Milwaukee.

After the election of officers at the annual meeting of the Western Conference Basketball Association held in Chicago Sept. 16, the following conference schedule for Wisconsin was announced:

Jan. 6—Ohio State at Columbus; 8—Northwestern at Evanston; 13—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 20—Illinois at Madison; 26—Chicago at Madison.

Feb. 12—Northwestern at Madison; 17—Ohio State at Madison; 24—Illinois at Urbana.

March 3—Chicago at Chicago; 6—Indiana at Bloomington; 10—Minnesota at Madison; 15—Indiana at Madison.

WHITEMORE SETS NEW RECORD
PINEHURST, N. C.—P. W. Whittemore of Brookline, Mass., established the season's record of the No. 1 course here Wednesday, with a 39 out, 33 in, total 72. He took three putts on each of the first four greens, but played perfect golf coming in. Donald Parson, Youngstown, won the playoff of the triple tie in last Monday's Tin Whistle tournament with a selected 13 holes of 41 from P. W. Whittemore and G. L. Becker.

TWO MATCHES IN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A SERIES

Harvard Club Meets Heights Casino in Their First Match of Metropolitan Series for '16-'17

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia Club	1	0	1,000
Princeton-Squash Club	1	0	1,000
Harvard Club	0	0	.000
Yale Club	0	1	.000
Heights Casino	0	1	.000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two matches are scheduled to be played today in the Class A section of the metropolitan squash tennis team championship series of 1916-1917. The Harvard Club will meet Heights Casino on the latter's courts, while the combined Princeton-Squash Club team will meet Yale on the Yale courts.

Chief interest will center on the Harvard-Heights Casino match, as it will be the first appearance of the year for the Harvard Club. The representatives of the Crimson have held the title ever since the series was started in the winter of 1909-1910, with the exception of 1912-1913, when it went to Heights Casino. Harvard is expected to be represented by a strong team again this year, and it will need its full strength if it is to retain its championship another season.

The Harvard Club should have no difficulty winning its opening match today, as the Princeton-Squash team defeated Heights Casino rather handsily Tuesday.

The Princeton-Squash-Yale match on the Yale courts today is expected to be a hard-fought battle. Yale was defeated in its opening match with the Columbia Club Monday, while Princeton-Squash defeated Heights Casino on Tuesday.

DOANE ELECTED TUFTS CAPTAIN BY FOOTBALL MEN

Star Fullback Is Chosen to Lead the Brown and Blue Eleven Next Season

MEDFORD, Mass.—E. E. Doane '18, star fullback of the Tufts College football eleven for the past two seasons, was elected captain of the Brown and Blue football team for next season by the unanimous choice of the "T" men Wednesday night. Doane has been the mainstay of the Tufts varsity this year in the line-plugging game and in the duties of defensive quarterback. He is also a very fine punter.

Doane was graduated from Somerville High School in 1915 after he had captained the football team there. In 1913 and 1914 he was at Colgate, playing on the eleven. He then transferred to Tufts, but was unable to play on account of Tufts' one-year residence rule. During the past two years he has played a fast game at fullback.

The election came as the feature event of the annual Tower Cross dinner at which 400 Tufts students made a final acclaim of the Tufts 1916 team. Coach C. E. Whelan, the Rev. R. K. Marvin '99, of Franklin; C. W. Berry '04, president of the Boston Tufts Club; Richard Smith '06, coach of the second team; Capt. O. D. Westcott and Manager P. L. Coddington '17, were the speakers. L. A. Tentler '17, of Dorchester, was toastmaster.

VIERTTEL WINS FIRST NOVICE BILLIARD PLAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William Viertel won the first national novice straight-rail billiard tournament by defeating N. B. Mayo in the final game, played at the Arion Club Wednesday night. The score was 150 to 138, and it took the winner 46 innings to compile his string. Viertel won every one of his games in the final series, while Mayo had been beaten once prior to his defeat last night.

Vierteil was in fine form at the start, and at the thirty-second inning had a lead of 127 to 87. Mayo showed some pretty billiards in his next few turns at the table, and was within three points of Viertel after 39 innings. The pair kept close company then until Mayo, after making 6 on his forty-second attempt, tried a difficult draw instead of a round-the-table shot, at which he had proved more efficient. He had little chance afterward, as Viertel left him safe for the remainder of the game.

PRINCETON WINS FROM MANHATTAN

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton opened its basketball season rather auspiciously here Wednesday night by winning from the Manhattan College five 32 to 20. The Princeton margin of superiority was not so great during the first half, as they had only a two-point lead at the conclusion. They went ahead during the second half, however, and soon amassed a comfortable lead.

SMITH TO CAPTAIN MICHIGAN
ANN HARBOR, Mich.—C. C. Smith of Bay City has been elected captain of the 1917 football eleven of the University of Michigan. Smith played fullback this season. He is a junior literary student.

FOUR CLUBS ARE UNBEATEN IN ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Chelsea, in London Combination, Liverpool and Leeds City in the League, and Glasgow Celtic in the Scottish League Undefeated Nov. 11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—After the completion of the association football program of Nov. 11, there were, as reported in the cables of The Christian Science Monitor, still four unbeaten clubs, one in each of the four series. In the London Combination, Chelsea enjoy the distinction; in the league, Liverpool and Leeds City, the leaders of the Lancashire and Midland sections; and in the Scottish League, Glasgow Celtic. The possession of an unbeaten certificate renders a club a favorite mark for teams desirous of doing what others have not succeeded in doing, but these successful four continue their career almost unchecked. The first three head their respective series, while the Celtic are the runners-up in the Scottish League, with a couple of matches in hand.

They were all successful in winning outright on Saturday last. Chelsea were at home to Fulham and gave convincing proof of their superiority by their clever exhibition in the first half of the game. N. Middelboe, the Chelsea Danish halfback, gave them the lead, and after Fulham had been deprived of the services of one of their players Chelsea put on three more. H. Ford and C. Freeman played well on the right wing, and H. Kelly on the left put in some good centers. It was the skillful combination of the Chelsea forwards that won the match.

Liverpool, with several substitutes in their team, won without difficulty against Southport by 3 goals to 1, and are now, as a result, three points ahead of their nearest rivals. Leeds City also drew ahead of Birmingham by defeating Notts Forest 3 goals to 1. The Forest played with several substitutes in their team and were one man short for some time, but they kept the score down to one goal each until about 10 minutes from the conclusion. Then, however, the City put on a couple of goals in quick succession, and won as stated. The Celtic victory was obtained on the ground of the amateur Queen's Park organization, and was also obtained by 3 goals to 1. The result does credit to the amateurs, whose football was as stylish as their opponents'.

Allan Morton, the Queen's Park outside left, played a sparkling game and scored the only goal for his side. While Celtic are as yet undefeated they are not at the head of the tables, for Greenock Morton have played a couple of matches more and are one point ahead. They entertained Falkirk on Saturday, and won by 2 to 0.

Among the clubs close on the heels of the leaders of the various series, there were some interesting results. In the London Combination West Ham are running Chelsea very close and are only behind on goal average. They completely outclassed their opponents—Crystal Palace—on Saturday and won by 8 goals to 1.

The right wing, consisting of S. Chedzoy and D. Shea, contributed a large share to this result, scoring 5 goals between them. Millwall accomplished no small feat in winning at Portsmouth, even by only 1 goal to 0, and Queen's Park Rangers cashed some surprise by the decisive victory of 4 to 1 at Brentford. The other matches of the Combination resulted: Woolwich Arsenal 4, Clapton Orient 0; Luton 3, Watford 2; Southampton 1, Tottenham Hotspurs 0. Record of London Combination to Nov. 11:

Club	Pld	W	D	L	Pts	F	A	G
Chelsea	11	10	1	0	21	34	14	1
West Ham Utd.	12	10	1	1	21	42	14	1
Millwall	12	8	1	3	17	24	14	1
Southampton	11	6	3	2	15	22	15	1
Luton Town	11	6	1	4	13	27	25	1
Fulham	11	6	0	5	12	30	15	1
The Arsenal	11	4	3	4	11	16	14	1
Crystal Palace	11	4	1	6	9	18	25	1
Queen's Park R.	11	4	1	6	9	15	25	1
Watford	12	4	1	7	9	21	30	1
Tottenham Hot.	12	5	1	6	11	21	30	1
Brentford	11	2	2	7	6	10	24	1
Clapton Orient	12	1	4	7	6	10	28	1
Portsmouth	11	1	1	9	3	11	38	1

In the Liverpool section of the league, the second and third clubs in the table were both defeated by Manchester clubs, the scores being: Liverpool 1, Blackburn Rovers 2; Manchester City 1, Manchester United 1. The City are now level on points with the Rovers, who suffered their first defeat at home. The other results of the section were: Blackpool 1, Bury 1; Bolton Wanderers 3, Burnley Port Vale 2; Everton 3, Preston North End 1; Rochdale 4, Oldham Athletic 1; Stoke 2, Stockport County 0.

In the Midland section Bradford City did the leaders a good turn by playing Birmingham to a draw of 1 goal each. The game was fast and open and the inside forwards made chances for the speedy wing men which were utilized to the full. The other Bradford club won its away match with Leicester Fosse by 2 goals to 0. J. E. Kitchen scored three goals for Sheffield United and helped his club to defeat Hull City by 4 goals to 1. Other results of the section were: Chesterfield 1, Barnsley 1; Grimsby Town 1, Sheffield Wednesday 0; Lincoln City 4, Notts County 0; Huddersfield 3, Rotherham County 1. Record of the league to Nov. 11:

Club	Pld	W	D	L	Pts	F	A	G
Liverpool	11	8	3	0	19	20	7	1
Burnley	11	7	2	2	16	19	18	1
Blackburn R.	11	7	2	2	16	19	18	1
Manchester C.	11	6	3	2	15	19	10	1
Everton	11	7	1	3	15	25	17	1
Southport Cent.	11	5	3	3	13	20	13	1
Manchester U.	11	5	3	3	13	15	18	1

Club	Pld	W	D	L	Pts	F	A	G
Stockport County	11	4	4	3	12	19	16	1
Stoke	11	4	3	4	11	15	19	1
Bolton W.	11	4	2	5	10	25	18	1
Rochdale	11	3	4	4	10	16	25	1
Bury	11	1	4	6	6	13	22	1
Preston N. E.	11	1	3	7	5	16	26	1
Oldham Ath.	11	1	3	7	5	14	24	1
Burslem P. V.	11	0	5	6	5	12	24	1
Blackpool	11	1	3	7	5	12	27	1

Club	Pld	W	D	L	Pts	F	A	G
Leeds City	11	8	2	1	18	33	9	1
Birmingham	11	8	2	1	18	31	11	1
Sheffield U.	11	6	2	3	14	24	20	1
Huddersfield	11	6	2	3	14	26	13	1
Chesterfield T.	11	5	2	4	12	16	13	1
Barnsley	11	5	3	3	12	22	16	1
Sheff. Wed.	11	5	1	5	11	16	16	1
Notts Forest	11	5	0	6	10	19	27	1
Bradford City	11	3	4	4	10	18	20	1
Rotherham C.	11	3	4	4	10	15	20	1
Sheff. F.	11	3	3	5	9	15	19	1
Notts County	11	3	3	5	9	19	26	1
Leicester Fosse	11	2	5	4	9	13	21	1
Grimsby Town	11	2	4	5	8	15	27	1
Hull City	11	2	3	6	7	14	29	1
Lincoln City	11	2	2	7	6	18	27	1

Apart from the games already mentioned the outstanding events of the Scottish League program were the Hibernians' goalless draw with the Rangers, the Hearts' away victory over St. Mirren by 1 goal to 0, and Ayr United's win on the Clyde in closure by 4 goals to 1. In the last game all the goals of the Ayr United side were obtained by Marshall, the center forward from Bradford City. Lister, of Dumbarton, also scored three goals in the match with Dundee, the result being Dumbarton 4, Dundee 3. Other results were Kilmarnock 2, Third Lanark 1; Aberdeen 2, Motherwell 1; Airdrieonians 2, Raith Rovers 0. Record of Scottish League to Nov. 11:

Club	Pld	W	D	L	Pts	F	A	G
Greenock M'ton	13	9	2	2	20	24	15	1
Celtic	11	8	2	0	18	23	6	1
Airdrieonians	13	7	3	3	17	22	12	1
Glasgow R.	11	7	3	1	17	22	12	1
Ayr United	13	7	2	4	16	21	14	1
Third Lanark	12	6	3	3	15	20	15	1
Kilmarnock	13	6	3	4	15	21	15	1
Partick Thistle	13	6	3	4	15	21	15	1
Falkirk	13	4	5	4	13	21	13	1
Dumbarton	13	6	1	6	13	21	31	1
Clyde	14	4	4	6	12	14	41	1
Hibernians	14	4	3	7	11	24	31	1
Hamilton A.	12	4	3	5	11	14	20	1
Heart of Mid.	14	5	0	9	10	14	28	1
Derbyshire	13	2	5	6	9	12	18	1
Queen's Park	13	2	5	6	9	12	18	1
St. Mirren	13	2	4	7	8	10	23	1
Motherwell	13	2	3	8	7	19	28	1
Dundee	13	2	3	8	7	17	27	1
Raith Rovers	13	0	2	11	2	6	32	1

In Ireland the event of the day was Linfield's defeat on the Glenora ground by 4 goals to 0. As a result of this match Glenora win the Belfast League championship without a defeat. Seymour and Boyd, the inside forwards of the winners, scored all the goals between them. Linfield now take third place in the table, for Distillery are ahead of them by one point as a result of a 5 to 1 win against Glenavon. In spite of the inclusion of new players, Belfast United lost once more, to Cliftonville by 1 goal to 0.

HOCKEY DATES FOR DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, N. H.—Graduate Manager H. C. Pender has announced the Dartmouth varsity hockey schedule for this season. The Dartmouth team will be seen in action at the Boston Arena on Jan. 12 and 13, when it plays M. I. T. and Harvard. For the winter carnival game here Bishops College will be played. Murchie, last year's captain, is now playing with the Boston Arena team. He is the only player lost to the team. Geran, Currier, Reynolds and Captain Tyler are veterans who are still eligible, and with such men as Murphy, Ross and Paisley from last year's freshman team, a strong aggregation can be counted upon. The schedule:

Jan. 6—M. I. T., at Hanover; 10—Princeton, at New York; 12—M. I. T., at Boston; 15—Harvard at Boston; 20—Massachusetts A. C. at Hanover; 28—Princeton (in case of tie) at New York; March 3—Harvard at Boston; 10—Harvard (in case of tie) at New Haven.

SHAWNEE COURSE NAMED FOR MEET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A committee appointed by the executive committee of the United States Golf Association to name three courses on which the women's national golf championship for 1917 might be played met in this city Wednesday and agreed that Shawnee was the best course for the tournament. Shenecosssett and Cherry Valley were also named to comply with the request that three courses be named, but Shawnee is the favored course with the majority of women who will play in the championship.

There were only two of the five women on the committee present, Miss F. C. Osgood of Boston and Miss Marion Hollins of New York. H. F. Whitney, secretary of the U. S. G. A., was present, and he was informed that the women wish the tournament to be held from Oct. 1 to 6, the same week in which this year's tournament was held at Belmont Spring.

PENN WANTS GAME WITH YALE
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Official representatives from the University of Pennsylvania were here Wednesday, trying to arrange a football game with Yale for 1917, and their arguments made some impression, although their chances are slight.

ENTRIES NAMED FOR THE SENIOR CROSS-COUNTRY

Five Clubs Will Compete for the Team Championship Honors; Dorchester Not Represented

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Five clubs are to compete for the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States cross-country championship next Saturday afternoon over the Van Cortlandt Park course, with a number of star runners taking part as individuals. The Dorchester Club of Dorchester, Mass., which recently won the junior championship title, will not be represented by any athletes. The entries:

Millrose A. A., N. Y.; Glanapoulos, V. Kyronen, C. Pores, M. Devaney, J. Nutty, J. Soukup, William Johanning, J. Scarlata, J. C. Harry Jameson, J. Brooks, J. C. Malone, E. P. Naylor, J. McGuinness.
Yonkers, N. Y. C. A.—G. F. Holden, R. Springsteen, W. M. Smith, Hugh McDermott, Irving Hampson, Charles Richards, H. Russell, Raymond Howe.
Morrisville, A. A.—J. Heydet, L. Metzer, V. Yoteras, Stanley Keeley, Edward Lehman, W. J. Kennedy, H. Parkinson, Edward Wieman.
New York A. C.—J. D. Bell, A. Robertson, D. McCorley, G. Becker, A. Rostain, E. Dorgan, H. Holden, H. Honohan.
Individual—J. W. Overton, Yale University; Hannes Kolehmainen, unattached; Edward Mayo, Brooklyn A. A.; Julius Katz, Pennant A. C.; W. Fogel, Irish-American A. C.; J. Bertrand, Irish-American A. C.; D. Walsh, Irish-American A. C.; M. Huxman, Irish-American A. C.; T. F. Barden, unattached.

FIRST PRACTICE GIVEN THE YALE HOCKEY SQUAD

Sixty-Eight Candidates Reported—Coach Not Yet Named—Pittsburgh Trip Is Planned

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Although no coach for the Yale hockey team has yet been secured, the squad began work Wednesday with 68 candidates. The men took a cross-country run as a conditioning exercise. Manager Landon announced that a December trip to Pittsburgh had been arranged. Three games will be played in that city with the Pittsburgh Athletic Club. The dates for the trip have not been settled. The remaining games on the schedule will be:

Jan. 10—Williams at New Haven; 13—Princeton at New York City; 20—Boston Athletic Association at New Haven; 24—Massachusetts Agricultural College at New Haven.
Feb. 2—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at New Haven; 5—Dartmouth at New Haven; 10—McGill University at New Haven; 17—Harvard at New Haven; 27—Princeton at New Haven; 28—Princeton (in case of tie) at New York; March 3—Harvard at Boston; 10—Harvard (in case of tie) at New Haven.

Yale has decided upon a long trip for the swimming team during the spring vacation. Meets will be held in Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and Cincinnati. At a meeting held Wednesday night, 50 candidates for the team reported. It was announced that the coach this season would be Matthew Mann of New York city, coach of the New York Athletic Club team.

SIDELINES

The reelection of Capt. J. L. Driscoll of Northwestern University was a well-earned reward for splendid work this fall.

W. U. McAlmon, former star University of Minnesota player, has resigned his position as coach of the Grinnell College football team. He has held the position two years.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

LAMARTINE AND HIS
POLITICAL CAREER

"Lamartine Orateur." By Louis Barthou. Hachette et Cie, Paris. 17frs. 50c.

M. Louis Barthou has written a book specially devoted to the political portion of Lamartine's career. It is quite impossible to read this monograph of M. Barthou without gaining the conviction that Lamartine was one of those exceptional men who, quite apart from their native abilities, have an instinct for great issues. His achievement as a poet need not be insisted upon, and with regard to his aptitude for public affairs, the most prominent men of his day bear overwhelming witness to his political and oratorical genius. It has been remarked that M. Barthou gave himself to the compilation of this book from sheer enjoyment of his subject. This is doubtless so, for every page bears evidence of the appreciation in which he holds the great statesman. It is particularly interesting, however, that at the opening of a new chapter in the history of the French Republic M. Barthou should have placed before the public a volume dealing exhaustively with the political career of a man so free from party shackles as Lamartine. The quotation from one of his unpublished speeches which M. Barthou has chosen as epigraph to his book: "L'égolisme en trompant les autres se trompe lui-même, le dévouement ne se trompe jamais" ("Egoism in deceiving others deceives itself; self-sacrifice is never mistaken"), gives the ethical basis on which Lamartine based his political life and from which he never deviated.

Sincerely progressive yet energetically conservative was Lamartine's own description of his political views. He said of himself that he had "l'instinct des masses"; he certainly had a capacity for recognizing their aspirations and dominating their passions. A strong sense of the necessity for authority and for obedience to law did not prevent him, in the maturity of his career, from declaring himself a fervent admirer of the Revolutionary ideal, but it also inspired his strongest denunciations of the lawlessness which had accompanied its expression. His political program included freedom of the press, religious independence, progressive emancipation of education and a widening of the franchise. He did not advocate universal suffrage, for it appeared dangerous to him in the condition of France and Europe at the time.

Lamartine entered Parliament as Député for Bergues in January, 1833. He was reelected by the town of Macon in 1837, and continued its representative until 1848, when he entered the provisional Government as Minister for Foreign Affairs. For the first 10 years of his parliamentary career Lamartine gave himself assiduously to mastering not only the art of oratory, but also the technicalities of the many subjects on which he spoke. The fact of his being the author of "Jocelyn" and the "Méditations" did not commend him to the Chamber. It was thought impossible that a poet should be practical. Before he had completed his political career he had proved, what he himself believed, that there is no maximum to a man's capacities, and that the more universal his capabilities the more of a man he is. From the very first Lamartine took a completely independent stand in the Chamber. He belonged to no party and carried favor of none. To support the Government in what they did right and to criticize frankly and openly a policy which he considered wrong, or beneath the dignity of France, was his program of action. In an hitherto unpublished speech of Lamartine, from which M. Barthou quotes at length, we get Lamartine's conception of politics. Politics, he says, are what touch humanity most closely. They are therefore sacred. Politics deal with the relations of men with their fellows. It is the moral mechanism of human society. . . . It creates rights, imposes duties, transforms ignorant and selfish instincts into sublime devotion and patriotism, causes humanity to progress from one idea to another, from institution to institution, and giving as it were to each country and to each century its own task, its own part to play, demands that it shall contribute to the history of the human race, some result, some progress, an action, an idea, a law. The politics which do not contain the two moral ideas of progress and devotion are not politics. They are merely profanation. Politics are not merely an art, not merely a science, they are a virtue, because they consist of an immense love for our country and for humanity.

Lamartine's "Histoire des Girondins," which he brought out in 1847, was written with a political motive. He recognized the necessity for bringing the true meaning of the French Revolution before the people and aimed at inspiring them with its ideals while warning them against its excesses. Mme. de Girardin recognized the book as being a revolution in itself. Its appearance was followed by the famous speech at Macon in July, 1847. Lamartine dealt with the relations of the constitutional monarchy and of democracy. His theme was the organization of the nation into a democracy and the democracy into a government. By democracy he did not mean a displacement of despotism, "but the nation as one, indivisible, complete, justice and freedom for all." His speech was an act of accusation against the Government of which Guizot was the head, and ended with the famous declaration that the revolution of liberty and the counter revolutions of glory would be followed by that of the public conscience and the "révolution du mépris." Michelet termed the speech a "political gospel."

Lamartine's opposition to the Government grew steadily. He denounced in speech after speech the ineptitude

of its policy, warning the men in power that the passions of the people were being roused, that these passions were not always evil but were often caused by a strong patriotism which could not brook the stigma which was being placed upon France. The magnificent tribute paid Lamartine by the papers of the period, the *Constitutionnel*, the *Siecle*, the *National*, and the *Journal des Débats* witnesses to the unique position which he had won for himself both in the country and in Parliament. Lamartine's hour was fast approaching. The hour of his country's need, when his strength born of perfect rectitude and self-forgetfulness, was to prove its means of safety.

On Feb. 24, 1848, occurs that memorable scene when the Republicans take Lamartine aside and offer to support a regency under the Duchess of Orleans with himself as Prime Minister. Lamartine refuses. Half measures he considers futile, and his only consideration is the welfare of the French nation. Calm in the presence of danger, he again and again quells by his fearlessness the mobs surging round the Hotel de Ville and the Salle Saint Jean. He tells them what a Republican Government really means. To the clamor of the mob for the adoption of the red revolutionary flag instead of the tricolor, he opposes a determined resistance. The red flag has never gone further than the Champ de Mars, he tells them, while the tricolor is known the world over as the symbol of glory and the liberty of France. Lamartine having conjured the émeute of April, 1848, was regarded by the whole country as its savior. Though his name was not down in the list of parliamentary candidates, he was elected in the departments by 2,000,000 votes. De La Gorce says that at this time he was the dictator of public opinion. But his mission was fulfilled. He had saved his country from anarchy. Once more, for the fourth time in three months, he quells insurrection, and is acclaimed by the national guard, but already his popularity is waning. Another figure has arisen on the political horizon, that of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

M. Barthou's book contains an interesting portrait of Lamartine, a charming one of Mme. de Lamartine, the poet's mother, and a number of other illustrations.

"CLOUD AND SILVER"
BY MR. E. V. LUCAS

"Cloud and Silver." By E. V. Lucas. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.25.

The art of persiflage is an enticing one. It is also one of the most difficult. In addition to this it requires, for full enjoyment, an appreciative reader, and every one knows what Carlyle wrote about the general reader, to say nothing of Mr. Birrell. Mr. Birrell is, of course, a past-master in the art, and "Obliter Dicta" has been accepted anyway as a classic upon probation. Yet if you saw Mr. Birrell seated on one of the green benches, in the House of Commons, you would never suspect him of it, any more than, judging by his portraits, you would have suspected Lamb. But was it not Lamb who, upon being reproved by his superior, the India House, for being late, "Mr. Lamb, you always come late to the office," replied with positively stunning irrelevance, "Yes, sir, but remember how early I leave." Verily, Lamb was the All-highest of the whole empire of the persiflage.

The persiflage, it need not be said, never grins through a horse collar, never indulges in invective, is never guilty of being sardonic. He is always decorous, good-natured, whimsical, ready to laugh with you rather than at you. This is the nature of Mr. Lucas' latest volume, or at any rate almost his latest, and it is of a kind that begets many readers, for though Mr. Lucas would not be so rude as to shout it into the world's ear, from the houseposts, he is no doubt aware that Monsieur Monde does not care to be made to think too hard.

Of Mr. Lucas' half hundred little essays, in this book, one of the most delightful is the one about the parents' book, the book the parent buys to answer the futile questions of a young family. The volume, of course, does nothing of the sort, and, equally of course, the book was never compiled which could answer the questions—least of all even that of the smallest and youngest member of the family. "Surely, father, more than two fleas got into the Ark, didn't they?" Another really delightful little story is the one called "The Real Hero of the War." This admirable Crichton has been everywhere, seen every one, heard everything. His name, Mr. Lucas confides to you, at last, is not always the same, but he is always referred to in the same way by the man relating the story of his prowess, and the way always is "My Son."

There are, it is true, a few serious, almost somber pages in Mr. Lucas' book. Such are those of the comparatively lengthy chapter "The Marine After the Battle," but even this is relieved by a delightful paragraph or two on the fishermen of Vitry-le-François. "It is notorious," Mr. Lucas asserts, "that fishing and catching fish can be totally opposed pursuits." Here in Vitry no one expects a bite, though some of the fishermen, with a true sense of humor, have added a landing net to their other tackle.

There is, naturally, plenty more that is equally charming in Mr. Lucas' book, but his methods are well known to the reading public, even if that body should come under the lash of Mr. Birrell's genial satire. "What, in the name of Rodley, has the public to do with literature?"

AN ILLUSTRATED
"AS YOU LIKE IT"

Shakespeare's Comedy of "As You Like It." with illustrations. By Hugh Thomson. Hodder & Stoughton, London and New York. 1/6 net.

Something quite new in the way of book illustrating would be difficult to find nowadays, when every publisher is turning out well-illustrated books by the score, and so many quite admirable artists are devoting their time to this work. There was a period, not so many years ago, when starting illustrations were the order of the day and were, indeed, so plentiful and so amazing that we ceased to be moved by any eccentricity. That was after Aubrey Beardsley inaugurated a new school of black and white, a school which was destined to spread its influence far and wide in America and Europe. His imitators sprang up everywhere, and illustration, pretty generally, verged on the grotesque. Magazines, books and the daily papers were invaded by line drawings of marvelous intricacy. Even advertising felt themselves behind the times if their coats and wraps, hats and gowns were not marked by the sweeping strokes, the exaggerated patterns, and designs, or the impossible feathers ending in a question mark against the sky, that had their inception in the rare and exquisite art of Aubrey Beardsley. Beardsley's best work, as a matter of course, remains, although the work of his decadent period, which was very different, is not likely to be long remembered. Meanwhile, his followers have either melted away, or turned to the poster for fresh inspiration. The poster came, indeed, as a relief, as a reaction from the Aubrey Beardsley school, an unhealthy introspective form of expression, and in the hands of William Nicholson allowed illustration to recover from its nightmare.

Mr. Hugh Thomson is one of the artists who withstood in the evil day, and who painted sanely and unemotionally throughout, notwithstanding that he went badly out of fashion. He has devoted much of his time to the illustrating of books and his work is invariably pleasant. "As You Like It" is a play that lends itself graciously to the pencil of the illustrator. Its characters move in a mise en scene which is full of charm, the lovely Forest of Arden and the orchard of Oliver's House, these afford splendid opportunities for backgrounds to some of the quaintest and most characteristic of Shakespeare's people, Touchstone, Audrey and her great admirer, as well as to Rosalind on her great adventure. Mr. Thomson has chosen the most salient spots for his subjects, and since Shakespeare's play is laid mostly amongst the forest trees and glades of Arden, so are Mr. Thomson's pictures. His color, which is delicate and true, is kept quite deliberately in a low key, but he allows himself, wisely, just enough latitude to produce some enjoyable harmonies. His work is never ambitious, but it has charm, and is essentially refined. Every drawing is a miniature, worked out with skill and deliberation. He delights in the precise sketching of a flock of sheep, in the play of light and shade, where he finds opportunity, as in the dainty little picture of the scholar, "creeping like small unwillingly to school," and in "Sweet Pebe, do not scorn me." Some of the drawings are, naturally, more attractive than others. Especially admirable is "Both in a tune, like two gipsies on a horse," because of a refreshing wildness and a movement which carries it right away from any suspicion of footlights, a suspicion that has a tendency to cling about a story with which the stage has made us all familiar.

In character drawing Hugh Thomson is not strong. His Audrey is too immaculately neat, his Rosalind too timid, his Touchstone merely a jester in cap and bells, yet, all are comely and graceful, and we willingly accord to this artist the privilege that Jacques demanded for himself: "I must have liberty withal, as large a charter as the wind," because we can thus thoroughly enjoy his vision of the play in exactly the way he has expressed it.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England—Tom Hodge, who has just retired after an active life of 40 years from the firm of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, the literary auctioneers, should be able to give to the world reminiscences of more than usual interest. He had become almost a national institution, as well known to Americans as to British bibliophiles. Among the many remarkable book sales with which he was connected two stand out prominently. Twenty-seven years ago, when arranging for the sale of the Hope-toun Library, he discovered in a disused cupboard a Masarin Bible which realized at the sale a sum of over £2000. The Hamilton Palace sale, which he conducted a few years before the Hope-toun, brought over £50,000 for the books alone. This sale included Botticelli's drawings for the "Divina Commedia" and many rare MSS. Among famous books sold by him were the MS. revise by Milton's secretary of the first book of "Paradise Lost," which fetched £5000, William Blake's 21 drawings for "The Book of Job" for which £2600 was given at Lord Crew's sale, and Burns' family Bible, for which Quaritch gave £1500.

In "Studies in Education," M. W. Keatinge describes the forms of education which he considers necessary at the present time. That the influence of the school is not limited to the generation immediately affected but extends to future generations seems an obvious truism, but it is well to bring it home to the large class of

educationists whose horizon is limited to the days in which they are living. A book which may be helpful to continuation teachers is "The Theory and Practice of Continuation Teaching," by C. H. Kirtton, head of the commercial department of the Wigan Mining College, whose experience entitles him to deal with such questions as "Principles of Teaching," "Discipline" and "Class Organization and Demonstration."

Following in the footsteps of Justin McCarthy's "Portraits of the Sixties," the Right Hon. G. W. E. Russell gives in "Portraits of the Seventies" studies and reminiscences of leaders in society and politics during the 20 years between 1870 and 1890, including Disraeli, Gladstone, Bright, Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Acton, and Archbishops Tait and Magee.

Two other books of reminiscences just issued recall memories of the middle and latter part of the Nineteenth Century. Arthur C. Ainger's "Eton Sixty Years Ago" goes back to a period when the old order at Eton was passing away. During the last 36 years of the past century he was an assistant master at Eton, and his "Eton Songs" are well known to all Etonians. "Zoe Thomson of Bishopsthorpe and Her Friends" is a memoir of the wife of Dr. Thomson, Archbishop of York. Known as a great beauty in her younger days, she made many friendships in the social, literary, and artistic world. As a child, Zoe Skepe, who was of Scottish parentage, spent some time at Athens; a sojourn which no doubt left its impress upon her.

I. W. Shklovsky, known in Russia under the pen name of "Dionoe," who has explored a considerable area of the northeastern portion of Siberia, which is inhabited by primitive tribes, is issuing through Messrs. Macmillan an account of the customs and habits of these tribes in a volume to be called "In Far North-East Siberia."

An instructive lesson may be drawn from Lawrence Jerrold's "France Today" (Murray), which, though a considerable portion of the volume covers ground already trodden in "France and the French," reveals the awakening of the national instinct in France. Her sons seemed to have learnt the valuable lesson of self-discipline which makes possible true comradeship between men of widely different social standing and augers well for the future of French democracy. An amusing incident gives a clear view of the social upheaval caused by universal military service. A soldier in the trenches on Christmas eve remarked with a sigh to his next-door companion: "A year ago, I was supping at the Café de Paris." "I know," was the reply, "I was the runner who fetched your motor car."

Lovers of beautiful glass, and their numbers are legion, will welcome J. Sydney Lewis' "Old Glass and How to Collect It." As collectors of English glass know, the Eighteenth Century was the period when the manufacture of glass reached its highest pitch of perfection. The glass-making industry had received a great stimulus in England from the arrival of the French refugees who flocked to the country after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. It is not as generally known that very few authenticated examples of English glass vessels manufactured between 1650 and 1625 exist and none between Saxon times and 1550.

AMERICAN NOTES

Publishers in the United States are increasing the retail prices of books when and where it seems possible without working ultimate loss of business.

Punch, the London weekly, has recently collected \$450 from one of New York's most renowned and respected dailies for drawings and cartoons "lifted" from the British journal, "litled," to be sure, but never paid for.

In her compilation of nursery fables of 70 years ago which Edith Emerson Forbes has made, the granddaughter of R. W. Emerson naturally reflects the New England point of view.

The Mexican Review, several numbers of which have appeared with Washington, D. C., as a place of publication, is the organ of the Constitutional Party led by General Carranza, and is aimed to enlighten opinion in the United States on Mexican affairs as seen by the democratic elements of the population.

Former President Tucker of Dartmouth College has sent forth a collection of his recent essays on civic and educational themes.

Wisconsin University's students specializing in American history are encouraged to make their theses take the form of histories of the towns from which they come, data in the possession of the university library and in the collections of the State Historical Library being available.

Oliver TIMMOT Dargan, a writer for the *New York Times* and for many, and a poet highly praised by the best critics, has a new collection of verse called "The Cycle's Rim."

The \$100 prize offered annually by Poetry of Chicago, for the best poem or group of poems published in its pages during the year, has been awarded to John Gould Fletcher, a native of Little Rock, Ark., now in England.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

The funds of the Columbia University School of Journalism have not all gone into its "plant" or into its endowment fund. The donor provided fluid capital, the income on which at last is going to help literature in general as well as American journalism in particular. He who writes the best book of the year on United States history will be awarded \$2000, and \$1000 awaits the best novelist, biographer and playwright of the twelfth month. So much for literature. For the best example of a reporter's work, \$1000 is to be given, the test being accuracy, terseness and the accomplishment of some public good. For the best editorial, \$500 is pledged, the test being clearness, moral purpose, sound reasoning and power to influence public opinion.

Never have the working journalists of the country had any such prizes dangled before their eyes, and it will be well to watch what the primary and secondary consequences of the generous offer are. Made an annual affair the influence of such rewards must be marked; for steady competition for the prizes year after year will raise standards of effort and of award. Winners will get a professional recognition that will have dollars and cents value, and hasten promotion and adequate pay where perchance both are now lacking.

Merit and worth are their own best reward in literature and journalism, and a monetary prize is not equal to the praise of a master critic—these are axiomatic rules which the founder of the Columbia School of Journalism did not question when he established the fund out of which these prizes will be paid. But he also had memories of his own days of struggle against poverty, jealousies and contempt, and failure of merit to get recognition. The wealth and power of his last years did not make him unmindful of the impetuosity and struggle of his youth. Hence he made the provisions of his will as he did. Not that he lost his superior regard for art done for art's or for righteousness' sake; but he wished at least half a dozen authors and journalists each year to get a monetary as well as a moral reward for especially fine work.

However, it is not with the financial but with the technical aspects of this generous distribution of funds that the noncompeting man of letters and intelligent citizen are most concerned. Anything that will increase the accuracy and terseness of reporting in the national press he will welcome. Anything that will restore the editorial and the editorial page to something like its former place of importance in American journalism, he will hail as beneficial to society as a whole. If the lure of a possible \$1000 will induce the production of a first-class native play, novel or biography, well and good. Ampler rewards than the School of Journalism can offer will follow after a victory in the contest which it has now set up, thanks to Mr. Pulitzer's prevision and provision.

Notice also should be taken of another provision of this contest. One thousand dollars will go to the writer of the best history of the services rendered by the American press during the preceding year. Annual repetition of this award would give to the profession at least something in the way of a history which it now so much lacks, for reasons that are not wholly convincing when set forth in rebuttal of the critic's charge that "the journalist can depict others, himself he cannot see." As a matter of fact there is no history of journalism as practiced in the United States at all worthy of the men whom it would save from oblivion and also of the life work which they have done. Neither by collective action nor by private initiative has the huge task been attempted since Frederick Hudson quit the job in 1872. Forty-four years—what changes they have brought and wrought, and how omniscient the man must be who attempts the task! In short it is reasonable to expect that the work, when it is done, will be done or can be done other than cooperatively, like the Cambridge History of English Literature?

Those who rightly rate biography high as a form of literature also will be glad that Mr. Pulitzer has made provision for the successful worker in this field. It is one that his countrymen have not tilted with the fine art that British or French men of letters or working journalists have displayed. The first class pieces of work of the kind by Americans can be counted on the fingers of two hands, and some would say of one hand. It is a form of literature that often is not marketable in large quantities; hence if biographers are paid on the royalty plan their income for their labor often is scanty. Here is a plan by which at least one biographer per year will get \$1000 extra.

Judging by the way in which many recipients of the Nobel prizes dispose of their awards there is not much likelihood of this Columbia School of Journalism's project making more sordid and commercial the special group of workers whom it will honor and aid. The Nobel prize winners not infrequently simply take their cash and invest it, not on themselves or for themselves but for some cause in which they are interested. They care much more for the award and the distinction than for the lucre. So would a reporter or editor similarly crowned by the sort of judges that the Columbia School will employ to make awards.

FRENCH NOTES

PARIS, France—The year 1916 sees the end of the term fixed by Edmond de Goncourt before the second half of the famous Journal should be allowed to see the light of day. This literary event has been retarded ow-

ing to the war, but the Académie Goncourt, on whom the task of publication devolves, will probably not delay much longer. The "Journal de la Vie Littéraire" is the real title, though the first part was published and has always been known as the Journal des Goncourts. The reason for depositing the last portion of the Journal at the Bibliothèque Nationale, for a period of 20 years, is the fact that it is somewhat in the nature of a chronicle scandaleuse. Time will have done much to remove any sting which the book may contain, but it may still be necessary to remember that it was Goncourt's intention to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, or what he considered was the truth. It was concerning this very journal that Alphonse Daudet gently upbraided his friend—"Vous ne contrôlez pas assez, mon Goncourt."

The welcome announcement is made in the Revue de Paris that a complete edition of the works of Robert d'Humières, who fell in action in April, 1915, is being prepared by his personal friends Camille Maclair and Francis de Miomandre. To the French public M. d'Humières is best known by his translation of Rudyard Kipling's "Jungle Book," and some other books by the same author. These translations were, however, but a very small part of M. d'Humières' literary work. Among his books is "L'île et l'Empire de la Grande Bretagne," in which he predicts the Franco-British alliance ten years before it took place. He wrote "Les Ailes Cloées" for the stage as well as "Cœur" (in four acts), "L'Etendard Cramoisi" (four acts), "La Nuit du Taj" (one act), "Comme des Dieux" (one act), which have not so far been published. His most important work is a moral and aesthetic treatise on beauty.

"En Liaison avec les Anglais," by Philippe Millet, hardly touches on the military operations. It is a collection of pen sketches of the little old towns of the Belgian frontier with the strange frequenters which the war has

brought them: Sikhs, Pathans, Gurkhas, Turcos. M. Millet touches on every type to be found between the sea and the Vosges.

GERMAN NOTES

BERLIN, Germany—In the series called "Men and Nations," published by Ullstein & Co., the latest volume is "English Statesmen" by Sir V. A. Young, an Austrian poet and political writer. He presents portraits of Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Curzon, Mr. John Burns, Sir Edward Carson and many others, not as enemies, but men: Most of these sketches were made before the war. They relate more especially to the problems of domestic politics.

Prof. Theobald Ziegler, the well-known philosopher, has completed his work on the intellectual and social tendencies of Germany, so that it now includes the present time.

"Chodowiecki in Dresden and Leipzig," the diary of the German painter, edited by Moritz Stübel, has been published by H. Burdach, in Dresden.

Berthold Litzmann has finished the last volume of the biography of Ernst von Wildenbruch, which extends over the period from 1885 to 1909. This work will come from the press of G. Grote in Berlin.

S. Hirzel, in Leipzig, has published "Recollections" by the famous geologist, the president of the Vienna Academy of Sciences, Prof. Eduard Suess.

Dr. Hugo Sinzheimer has published a work on economics dealing with the question of wages for labor.

A work entitled "Bulgaria and Middle Europe," by Friedrich Naumann, has been published by Georg Reimer, at Berlin.

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He writes with the quaintness of bygone days, with strong local coloring. The work is rich in Maine lore.—Boston Herald.

The work commends itself to the collector and lover of historical romance.—New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

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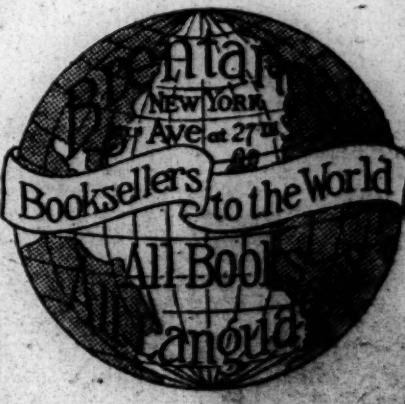
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BUSY MARKET AND HIGHER PRICE LEVEL

Stocks in Both New York and Boston Active—Low-Priced Rails and Gulf Common Favorites With Traders

New York stocks were irregularly strong early in today's session. So-called big issues such as the standard rails and United States Steel common did little at first. Lower priced railroads, chiefly those whose affairs are undergoing readjustment, sold higher, particularly the Wheeling & Lake Erie issues. Toledo, St. Louis & Western also advanced. Specialties were the strongest shares on the list, but there was considerable unevenness among them.

Baldwin, Steel Foundries, Ohio Cities Gas, Owens Bottle Machine, Pittsburgh Coal & Rubber were the leaders.

Davis-Daily and International Portland Cement were traded in on the Boston Stock Exchange today for the first time, having just been listed. The local market was higher practically all through the list. Gulf common, Swift and Pond Creek Coal were the favorites. United Fruit was off a large fraction.

Before midday substantial advances had been made by Missouri, Kansas & Texas common and preferred, Rock Island, Erie, Toledo, St. Louis & Western, the Wheeling & Lake Erie issues, Southern Pacific and other rails.

Central Leather opened off 1/4 at 10 3/8 and moved up to 11 1/8 before midday. Steel Foundries opened up 1/4 at 7 1/2, went to 7 3/4 and then declined nearly 2 points. General Electric opened up 1/4 at 18 1/2 and advanced 3 points further. Ohio Cities Gas, after opening up 1/4 at 11 3/8, rose to 11 7/8 and then dropped nearly 2 points before midday.

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies became very strong and active in Boston during the first half of the session. It opened up 1/4 at 13 1/2 and at midday was selling at 13 3/4. Swift opened unchanged at 16 1/2, went to 16 3/4, dropped to 16 and rallied a point. The Cement issues and Davis Daily recorded moderate gains. Business was active in both New York and Boston.

There was a further gain of 2 points in Gulf common in the afternoon, making another new high record for the stock. United Fruit was inclined to heaviness. American Zinc was in better demand. Steel Foundries was weak in New York. The general tone was steady at the beginning of the last hour.

New York total sales, 1,403,500 shares; \$5,189,000 bonds.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Quiet conditions continued to pervade the market for naval stores yesterday. Manufacturers are buying sparingly, but the tone of the market is firm in consequence of the falling off in receipts in the South. Turpentine was maintained here at 53 cents a gallon, says the New York Commercial.

Rosins—No change has appeared in any of the rosins in four days. Common strained are meeting with a routine demand at \$6.80 per barrel, and other grades are maintained at proportionate prices.

Tar and Pitch—Tar is firm on small stocks. Kiln burned grades are being held on the basis of \$8 per barrel and retort tar at \$8.25. Finest grades of pine pitch are held at \$4.75 a barrel, and other grades of pine pitch are offered at \$4.45 a barrel.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Wednesday's naval stores market: Spirits of turpentine firm at 49 1/2 per gallon; sales, 268 barrels. Rosin firm; sales 1544 barrels. Prices WW \$7.20, N \$6.50 at 6.80, M \$6.40 at 6.50, K \$6.35 at 6.40, I \$6.30, H \$6.30, G \$6.25, F \$6.25, E \$6.25, D \$6.20 at 6.25, B \$6.20 at 6.25.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England—Bank of England's weekly report compares:

	This week	Last year
Circulation	£27,858,000	£24,155,000
Public deposits	£27,816,000	£24,443,000
Private deposits	£108,944,000	£90,018,000
Government securities	£2,187,000	£2,840,000
Other securities	£1,749,000	£2,910,000
Reserve	£36,534,000	£34,567,000
Proportion to liabilities	21.7%	24.2%
Bullion	£55,942,000	£50,272,000
Bank rate	6%	5%

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight; Friday unsettled, followed by rain; rising temperature; diminishing northwest winds becoming variable.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness; for Northern New England: Fair and colder tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 41.2; 10 a. m. 40.1; 12 m. 40.1; 2 p. m. 41.2

IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 m.	2 p. m.
Albany	34	34	34	34
Buffalo	32	32	32	32
Chicago	30	30	30	30
Cincinnati	44	44	44	44
Denver	22	22	22	22
Des Moines	22	22	22	22
Jacksonville	66	66	66	66
Kansas City	62	62	62	62
Nantucket	38	38	38	38

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 7:00; High water, 9:23 a. m.; 10:03 p. m.; Length of day, 9:12; Moon sets, 5:15 a. m.; LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:42 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	74	75 1/4	74	74 3/4
Alaska Gold	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/2	13 1/2
Alaska Ju.	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Allis-Chal.	35	35 1/4	34 3/4	34 3/4
Allis-Chal. pf.	91	91	90 3/4	90 3/4
Am Ag Chem.	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/2	96 1/2
A A Chem. pf.	103	103 1/2	103	103 1/2
Am B Sugar	107	107 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am B Sugar pf.	100	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Am Can.	63	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Can. pf.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Am Car. Fy.	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
A Car. Fy. pf.	119	119	119	119
Am Oil	53	54 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am Express	135	135	135	135
Am H. & L.	16 1/2	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
Am H. & L. pf.	81 1/4	81 1/4	78 1/2	78 1/2
Am Ice Sec.	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am Linseed	23	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Am Lins. pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Loco.	90 1/4	91 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Am Smelt	118	118 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am SSec. pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am SSec. B. pf.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	72	73	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am Sugar	116 1/2	116 1/2	116	116
Am Sugar pf.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
A T & Cabel	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Am Woolen	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am Wool pf.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Wrtp. pf.	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Zinc	61	63 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Zinc pf.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80	80
Anaconda	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Asso. Oil	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Atchison	106	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Atchison pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Atl. B. & Atl.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
At Coast L.	123	123 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
At Gulf. pf.	133	133 1/2	132	132
At Gulf. pf. pf.	71 1/2	72	71 1/2	71 1/2
Bald Loco.	77 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Bald Loco. pf.	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Balt & Ohio	6	6 1/2	6	6 1/2
Barrett Co.	164 1/2	165	164	164 1/2
Batopias	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
BF Goodrich	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
BF Good. pf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Brook R. T.	85	85 1/2	85	85 1/2
Brun. Term.	84	84 1/2	84	84 1/2
Butte & Sup.	72 1/2	73 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Callahan Min.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25	25
Cal Petrol.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Cal Petrol. pf.	62 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Can Pacific	168	168 1/2	167	167
Cl Leather	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Cl Leather pf.	116	117	116	117
Chan Motor	110 1/2	112	110 1/2	111 1/2
Ches & Ohio	70 1/2	71	70 1/2	70 1/2
Ches. & Ohio pf.	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Chi. R. & Pac.	39 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Chi. & Alt.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chi. & G. West.	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
C. & G. West. pf.	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Chi. & N. W.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125	125
Chile Cop.	32 1/2	33	29 1/2	30
Chino Cop.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
CCC & St. L. pf.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Cl. Peabody	72	72	72	72
Col Fuel	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Col Gas & El.	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Com. Tab. & R.	49 1/2	50 1/2	49	49
Con Can.	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Con Gas	135	135	135	135
Con Gas. B. pf.	127 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Con Prod.	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Corn Prod. pf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Cruc Steel	87	87	85	85
Cruc Steel pf.	122	122	122	122
Cub. Am. Sug.	215	215	215	215
Cuban CSug.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Cuban CS. pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Denver pf.	20	20 1/2	20	20 1/2
Denver pf. pf.	47 1/2	48	46 1/2	46 1/2
Dome Mins.	22	22	22	22
D. S. & A.	7	7 1/2	7	7 1/2
D. S. & A. pf.	14	16	14	15 1/2
El. Stor. Bat.	70	70	70	70
Erie	38	39 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	53 1/2	54	52 1/2	52 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43
Gen Electric	180	183	180	183
G Motors pf.	120 1/2	120 1/2	120	120
Granby Min.	107 1/2	107 1/2	105	105
Gt Nor. Ore.	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Gt Nor. pf.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Green Can.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52	52
Gulf States	166	166	166	166
Harv. Cor. pf.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Harv. of N. J.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Harv. of N. J. pf.	121	121	121	121
Ill. Central	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Inspiration	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Int Ag Corp. pf.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Int Con. Cor.	18	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Int C. Cor. pf.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Int Mer. Mar.	48	48 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
I Mer. Mar. pf.	117 1/2	117 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
In Nickel C.	48 1/2	49	47 1/2	47 1/2
Iowa Cent.	94	94	94	94
Kn. Paper	64	66 1/2	64	66 1/2
In Paper pf.	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
J. I. Case pf.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Kan City So.	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kan C. So. pf.	60	60	60	60
Kayser	110	110	108	110
Kelley Tires	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Kenne. Cop.	58	58	56 1/2	56 1/2
Lack Steel	104 1/2	105	104	104 1/2
Lee R. & T. C.	35	35	32 1/2	32 1/2
L. E. & W.	29 1/2	30	28 1/2	28 1/2
W. & L. W. pf.	55	55	54	54
Lehigh Val.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Long Island	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2

Louis & N.	135	135	132 1/2	132 1/2
Mackay Cos.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Mackay pf.	66	66	66	66
Manhattan	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Man Shrt.	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Max Motor	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75
Maxwell 1pf.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Maxwell 2pf.	53 1/2	53 1/2	50	50
Mex Petrol.	109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Mex Pet. pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Miami	47	47	45 1/2	45 1/2
MSP & SSM.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
M & S T New.	53 1/2	54 1/2	53	53 1/2
Mo & K T.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Mo & K T pf.	22 1/2	24	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mo Pacific	21 1/2	22 1/2	20 1/2	21
Mo Pac pf.	21 1/2	22 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Mo Pac wi.	38 1/2	38 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Mo Pac wipf.	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Mon Power.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Nat Biscuit.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Nat C & S.	83	83	83	83
Nat C & S pf.	110 1/2	111	110 1/2	111
Nat Enamel.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Nat Lead.	68 1/2	68	68	68
Nat Lead.	68 1/2	68	68	68
Nevada Con.	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
NY A Brake.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
NY Central.	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
NY N. H. & H.	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	58
Norfolk So.	27	28	27	28
N & W.	141 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
North Am.	75	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
North Pac.	111	111 1/2	111	111 1/2
N S Steel.	144 1/2	149	144 1/2	148 1/2
O Cities Gas.	118 1/2	119	116 1/2	116 1/2
Ont Silver.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
O & W.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Owens BotM.	103	105	103	105
Pacific Mail.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Pacific T & T.	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	35
Pac T & T pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Pan Am P & T pf101	101	101	101	101
Penn.	56 1/2	57	56 1/2	56 1/2
Peoples Gas.	107	107	107	107
Peoria & E.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	16
Phila Co.	47	47	45 1/2	45 1/2
C & S T L.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Pitts Coal.	56 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Pitts Coalctf.	58 1/2	58 1/2	55	55 1/2
P Co pf ctg.	115	115	114 1/2	114 1/2
Pressed Steel.	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Public Ser.	134	134	134	134
Quicksilver.	3	3 1/2	3	3 1/2
Ray Con.	34 1/2	34 1/2	33	33
Reading.	110 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Rdg Ist pf.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Repub I & S.	80	89 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Rep I & S pf.	116	116	116	116
Rumely.	21	21	20	20
Rumelypf.	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Ry Steel Sp.	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Ry Steel pf.	102	102	101	101
Saxon Motor.	78	78	78	78
Seab A L.	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Seab A L pf.	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
S-Roebuck.	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2
Shat Ari.	33	33 1/2	33	33
Sloss Shef.	84	84	83	83
So Pacific.	100	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
So Ry.	31	32 1/2	31	31 1/2
So Ry pf.	70	70 1/2	68 1/2	69
Std Mil.	103	103 1/2	103	103
STSL & S F wl.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29
STLSW.	30	30	29	29 1/2
STLSW pf.	55	55	54	54 1/2
Studebaker.	121 1/2	121 1/2	119 1/2	120
Stutz Motor.	64	64 1/2	64	6 1/2
Texas Co.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Texas Co rts.	25 1/2	26	25 1/2	25 1/2
Texas Pac.	20 1/2	21 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Third Ave.	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
TST L & W.	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13
TST L & W ctg.	11 1/2	12	11 1/2	12
TST L & W pf.	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
TST L & W pf ctg.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Underwood.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Union B & P.	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
U B & P new.	112 1/2	113	112 1/2	113
Union Pac.	147 1/2	147 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Union Pac pf.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
United Fruit.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	16
UnRysSf.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
UnRysSf pf.	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
US C I P.	27	28	26 1/2	27
US C I P pf.	66	66	65	65
US R & R pf.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
US Realty.	34	39	34	36
US Rubber.	69	70 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
US Rub pf.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
US R & R.	77	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
US Steel.	126 1/2	127 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
US Steel pf.	122	122	121 1/2	121 1/2
Utah Copper.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Utah So.	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25
W & V Chem.	50	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
W & V Chem pf.	114	114 1/2	114	114 1/2
W I C & C.	65	64 1/2	63	63
Wabash.	16 1/2	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
Wabash pf A.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59	59 1/2
Wabash pf B.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32
Wells Fargo.	142	142	140 1/2	141
W Maryland.	31 1/2	32	30 1/2	30 1/2
W Myland pf.	41	46	46	46
West Union.	103 1/2	113	102 1/2	102 1/2
Westinghse.	62 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
W & L E.	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
W & L E ctg.	9 1/2	11 1/2	9 1/2	10
W & L E1st pf.	14	14	12 1/2	12 1/2
W & L E pf ctg.	9 1/2	14 1/2	9 1/2	14 1/2
W & L E 2d pf ctg.	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
W & L E w i.	25 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
W & L E 1st w i.	56 1/2	58 1/2	56	56
White Motor.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53	53
Willys-Over.	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wis Cent.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Swiss and pesetas firm. Sixty-day sterling 4.71 1/2. Demand sterling 4.59 @ 4.60. Demand sterling 4.75 1/2. cables 4.76 1/2-16. France 5.85 1/2. cables 5.84 1/2. Marks, checks 66 1/2. cables 66 1/2-16. Lire, checks 6.78. cables 6.78 1/2. Swiss 5.15 1/2. Demand 5.14. Vienna 11.40 @ 11.41.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

AFFAIRS OF WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

On Basis of Reorganization Road Expected to Show Substantial Earnings on New Junior Securities Issues

Wheeling & Lake Erie road on the basis of the reorganization plan will be able to show substantial earnings on its new junior securities. For the first time in many years the road, in the twelfth month ended June 30 last, was able to report a surplus after charges.

With the great improvement in earnings both last year and in the current year and with readjustment of the financial structure and the supplying of new cash as proposed in the reorganization plan, new possibilities open up for the Wheeling & Lake Erie. It is in recognition of this that the stocks have been advancing in market price.

The road's greatest trouble has come from its note issue. For this new prior lien 7 per cent stock is to be given in exchange under the reorganization. These notes were secured by a bond issue, which, of course, the road was unable to sell.

Wheeling never defaulted on any of its underlying bonds. The reorganization is drastic, but it supplies plenty of cash and should effect the necessary cure for the road's troubles.

All classes of the old stock, first preferred, second preferred and common, are assessed \$27 a share. In return for the assessment \$27 in new preferred stock will be given to each class of stock. In addition the old preferred gets \$100 par in new common for each share held, the old second preferred gets \$90 in new common and the old common gets \$87.50 in new common.

The cash requirements of the plan, \$9,984,708, will be underwritten. Annual interest charges prior to reorganization were \$1,744,950 and after reorganization they will be approximately \$768,515, a decrease of \$976,435. A reduction of \$1,750,000 in fixed interest-bearing obligations is effected.

On basis of earnings for the year ended June 30 last, Wheeling could show all interest charges covered, the full 7 per cent dividend on the new prior lien stock, the 6 per cent dividend on the new preferred stock earned, and a balance of about \$298,000 for the new common stock, as follows:

Total net	\$2,808,840
Interest and other charges	1,058,121
(new basis)	1,750,719
Surplus after charges	83,721
6% dividend on prior lien stock	420,897
6% dividend on preferred stock	1,452,479
Total pd. div. requirements	1,873,376
Balance for new common stock	298,240
Equivalent per share	0.88

In the present year Wheeling's earnings are showing substantial increases over last year. In the four months ended Oct. 31 net increased \$367,492. Continued at this rate, the road could show the equivalent of about \$3.85 a share on the new common for a full year.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS

New England (Northern)

Amoskeag

do pref

Androscoquin

Appleton Co.

Arlington Mills

*Hates

Blackstone Cotton Mfg.

Boston Duck

Chilmark pref.

Chilmark pref.

*Continental Mills

Contoocook Mills pref.

Dwight

Edmond Mills pref.

Everett Mills

Farr Alpaca

*Great Falls Mfg.

Hamilton Mfg Co.

Harmony Mills pref.

*Hill

Lancaster

Lawrence Mfg Co.

*Lockwood

Lowell Bleachery

Lyman Mills

Mace Cotton Mfg Co.

Merrimack Mfg Co.

do pref.

Nashua Mfg Co.

Neunkog Steam Cotton Co.

Otis

Pacific Mills

Pepperell Mfg Co.

Salmon Falls

do pref.

Thorndike

Tremont & Suffolk

Waltham Bleachery

*York Mfg Co.

Southern Mills

*Brookside Mills

*Lanett Cotton Mills

Mace Mills in Georgia

*Pacolet Mfg pref.

*West Point Mfg.

MISCELLANEOUS

American Mfg Co.

do pref.

Boston Beiling

Chapman Valve

*Draper Corp.

Hamilton Woolen

*Haywood Bros & Wakefield

*do pref.

Saco-Lowell Shops pref.

*Taxable in Massachusetts.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

1916

Exchange

Balance

Local United States Sub-Treasury credit balance at the Boston Clearing House today, \$17,142.

REVENUES OF ELECTRIC PLANTS HAVE INCREASED

September Total of Central Stations \$32,900,000; \$28,400,000 in 1915—Busy Shipyards

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For September, 1916, revenues of central electric light and power stations of the country, according to statistics collected by the Electric World, were \$32,900,000, compared with \$28,400,000 for September, 1915, an increase of \$4,500,000, or 16.1 per cent. These revenues were from sale of light and power current alone, and all "other income" and all "other" earnings have been eliminated. For September, 1916, output of electric energy by central station companies was 1,920,000,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,550,000,000 kilowatt hours in September, 1915, an increase of 370,000,000 kilowatt hours, or 24 per cent.

For the first nine months of 1916 revenues of the central station companies were in excess of \$300,000,000, showing that for the current year revenues will be well above \$400,000,000. Output for nine months was 16,603,000,000 kilowatt hours, so that for the output of the stations should exceed 22,000,000,000 kilowatt hours. With exception of the Atlantic States the rate of increase in various sections of the country in September, 1916, was greater than in any of the immediately preceding months. In the Atlantic States the rate of increase was slightly lower than in the preceding months.

Particular evidence of improving conditions in the Pacific States may be noted in the returns from that section. Much of that growth is attributed to tremendous activity in the shipyards, where a large tonnage of vessels is being constructed for Pacific Ocean service, and to mining operations, which have never been as active as now. Both these industries are now being almost entirely operated by central station electric power.

For September, revenues of central station companies in New England States showed a gain of 16.4 per cent, while output increased 33.4 per cent over September, 1915; in the Atlantic States, revenues made a gain of 16.1 per cent and output an increase of 21.2 per cent; in Central States, revenues increased 17.8 per cent and output increased 26.2 per cent; in Pacific and Mountain States, revenues made a gain of 11.8 per cent and output increased 22.4 per cent.

For nine months central stations have shown the following percentages of gain in revenues and output over corresponding month of 1915: January, 13.2 in revenues and 22 in output; February, 15.3 in revenues and 29.1 in output; March, 17.8 in revenues and 25.2 in output; April, 15.5 in revenues and 23.1 in output; May, 16 in revenues and 24 in output; June, 15.4 in revenues and 21 in output; July, 14.2 in revenues and 20.4 in output; August, 15 in revenues and 24.4 in output; September, 16.1 in revenues and 24 in output.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Pittsburgh Steel Company and the Pittsburgh Steel Products Company, a subsidiary, announce an increase of 10 per cent in wages. Seven thousand men are affected.

Cheaper grades of candles will be increased in price from 25 per cent to 75 per cent within next few months, because of advanced cost of ingredients. It was announced at annual convention of Western Candles & Confectionary Salesmen's Association at Chicago.

National banks in New York City have availed themselves of rediscunt privileges for first time, although banks in other cities have been doing this for months. Banks were National City, National Bank of Commerce, American Exchange National and Liberty National. They obtained \$7,000,000.

At a meeting in New York of Association of American Woolen & Worsted Manufacturers, A. W. Elliott of Jeremiah Williams & Co. said that there are in the world today 634,000 sheep producing a wool clip estimated at 2,336,000,000 pounds, or one sheep produces about 4½ pounds of wool. Europe at the beginning of the war had 185,000,000 sheep, producing 800,000,000 pounds of wool, whereas North America had only 56,000,000 sheep with 308,000,000 pounds of wool.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Increase over—	
	Mo.	Yr.
10 highest grade rails	94.68	+0.8
20 grade rails	91.06	+0.7
10 public utility	95.80	+1.6
10 industrial	99.12	+0.1
Combined average	95.16	+1.6

*Decrease.

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Subsidiaries of United Light & Railways Company report these changes in consolidated earnings for 12 months ended Oct. 31 as follows:

	1915	Increase
Gross revenues	\$4,735,886	\$356,073
Net after taxes	2,677,202	274,547
Surplus after charges	1,274,742	239,138

JOINT LOAN BONDS DECLINE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Anglo-French loan sold at 93½ on the stock exchange today, establishing a new low mark.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY BOOKS RECORD BUSINESS

It now appears probable that General Electric Company in its fiscal year to end the last of this month will book total orders for between \$156,000,000 and \$158,000,000 of apparatus. Such a huge volume of new business would eclipse all former records. It would represent an increase of \$55,000,000 to \$56,000,000 over the 1915 figures of \$98,355,000.

When it comes to orders filled, upon which obviously net profits are calculated, the fairest statement which can be made is that .oss sales will represent the maximum capacity of goods that the present plant system can turn out in a single twelvemonth. Gross shipments to customers are not likely to exceed \$120,000,000, and it is doubtful if they reach this total by several millions.

Practically all branches of the company's business have in 1916 received an enormous stimulation in output. The lamp works in particular have been speeded up to high performance. For several months lamp production has been 50 per cent in excess of normal. This would mean a gross business in 1916 in this department alone of fully \$30,000,000. Lamps are one of the few instances where General Electric and Westinghouse as well have not advanced prices on an average of 25 per cent during the year. Lamp prices are practically unchanged from a year ago.

DIVIDENDS

United Copper Mining Company declared a dividend of 1 cent a share, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 2.

Cluett, Peabody & Co. declared quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

Todd Shipyards Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share, payable Dec. 22 to stock of record Dec. 9.

American Can declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Ingersoll-Rand declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Waltham (Mass.) Trust Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 23.

United Paper Board Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 30.

A dispatch from the Hecla Mining Company at Wallace, Idaho, says the directors have declared the regular monthly dividend of 15 cents a share, payable Dec. 20.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 11.

The United Paper Board Co. has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock payable Jan. 15. Books close Dec. 30 and reopen Jan. 16.

Electric Storage Battery Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on preferred stock and 1 per cent on common stock, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 18.

The Central Trust Company of Cambridge, Mass., has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent and an extra dividend of 2½ per cent, both payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 26.

California Petroleum Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20. American Oil Fields Company, a subsidiary of California Petroleum, declared a dividend of 54 cents a share. This dividend will aggregate about \$100,000, nearly all of which goes into treasury of California Petroleum Corporation as this company owns most of the stock.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	8½	8½
Big Ledge	5½	5½
Boston & Mont	7½	7½
Butte C & Z	19½	19½
Butte Detroit	1½	1½
Calumet & Jerome	2½	2½
Consolidated	4½	4½
Chey Motors	17½	17½
Cosden & Co.	17½	17½
Cosden O & G	14½	14½
Grant Motor	8½	8½
First Nat Cop	4½	4½
Goldfield Cons	74	75
Green Monster	2½	3¼
Howe Sound	3½	8½
Jerome Verde	1½	1½
Jumbo	35	35
Magma Cop	50	53
Marlin Arms	51	56
Max Munitions	5½	6¼
McKin-Dar	62	65
Midvale Steel	68½	68½
Mohegan Fungston	2½	2½
Mother Lode	38	39
Nipissing	90	95
Norfolk	98	94
N Y Cent rights	44	44
Omar Oil	45	50
Peerless	22	24
Res. Cons	64	64
Sapulpa Ref	10½	11½
Sequoyah Oil	11½	11½
Submarine Boat	36	36½
Success Mining	55	62
Troy Arizona	80c	80c
United Motors	61	61½
United W Oil	41	41
United Verde Ex	87½c	87½c
U S Steamship	61	67
Verde Cons	11½	11½
Wyoming Petrol	2½	2½
Zinc Concent	4½	4½

*Decrease.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 75½c, unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 36½d, unchanged.

CARS ORDERED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad has ordered 1000 wooden box cars from American Car & Foundry Company.

EARNINGS OF THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL

Corporation Reports Good Profits Since Organization Little More Than Year Ago

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Earnings of American International Corporation from organization in November, 1915, to Dec. 1, 1916, were \$2,231,495, equal to \$4.46 per share on the 500,000 shares of stock. Average investment in the company's business, however, was only \$15,841,906, according to preliminary annual report of President Charles A. Stone, and earnings for the period represent 14.09 per cent on this sum.

These earnings do not include accrued appreciation from company's investments in stocks and bonds of various companies in which it is interested.

Since its incorporation American International has had presented to it for investment 1230 propositions, of which 917 have been definitely rejected and the remaining, 313 have not yet been disposed of. These propositions came from all over the world, South America presenting a total of 347, including 80 from Brazil and 65 from the Argentine, Europe offering 256, of which 64 were in Russia, Central America 47, Asiatic countries 73, Australia 10, Canada 41, Alaska 4, Africa 28 and 10 from the Indies. Opportunities for investment in the home markets presented to the company numbered 326.

The possibility of organization of a debenture corporation is proposed. The report says:

"Demands upon this corporation for its resources have been so great that any policy involving acquisition of securities which would have to be held either permanently or for a considerable length of time, has been considered unwise. With the growing market for foreign securities in this country, however, and in view of better organization which we now have for determining the intrinsic value and future market value of securities which might be acquired, your directors are now giving serious consideration to establishing a fund, either by the corporation itself or through a debenture corporation, which could be used for acquisition of securities which are less readily marketable, and against which debentures may be issued, if it seemed desirable."

An expedition was sent to South America on July 20. After visiting Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, this expedition is now on its way home via Chile and Peru. It is expected that some of the enterprises which they investigated will be undertaken. Representatives of the company have also been sent to various South American countries.

Considerable space is devoted to the activities of Russian business. An office has been opened in Petrograd in charge of Frederick Holbrook, one of the company's vice-presidents, and investigations are now being carried on regarding two or three important matters. Various undertakings are under consideration in Russia in which cooperation with British and French interests, it is thought, will be necessary.

LACKAWANNA
STEEL'S EARNINGS
CONTINUE HUGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Earnings of Lackawanna Steel Company for November were about the same as in October, when net for stock was close to \$1,250,000. The holiday in November, combined with hampering of shipments because of car shortage, caused deliveries to decline about 7000 tons from previous month, the loss being about offset by a higher average of prices.

Lackawanna Steel's rail and billet mills are now sold up to Dec. 31, 1917, and its other mills are not in a much different situation, having little capacity yet for sale.

This means that, not considering possibilities of fire or strike, Lackawanna has assured large earnings for a full year on business now booked, most of it at considerably higher prices than it averaged on shipments in recent months.

Earnings estimates of Lackawanna Steel run as high as \$28,000,000 for 1917. Although this may sound extravagant, it should be remembered that estimates of \$9,000,000 to \$10,000,000 for 1916, made early this year, were so considered. And that actual earnings for the 11 months to Nov. 30 were approximately \$10,875,000 net for stock. Reducing these estimates considerably and placing earnings at 50 per cent greater than in 1916, would give a net for 1917 of around \$57 a share, or \$95 a share for the two years.

PHILADELPHIA
RAPID TRANSIT CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Gross earnings of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company show an increase of \$231,000 for November. On the average increase shown for the first five months of the current fiscal year, it is estimated that the company for the six months to end Dec. 31 will show net earnings of approximately \$1,250,000, which is equal to 5 per cent on the stock.

The production of ferromanganese and spiegelisen in November was by far the highest on record at 44,975 tons. The increasing competition in the domestic market is also indicated by a late sale of ferromanganese at \$155, delivered in Ohio.

It has been estimated that four steel companies having contracts from the Allies will enter the new year with about 3,000,000 tons of munition steel on their books. Nearly two-thirds of this is for delivery in the first six months.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE
LONDON, England—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

ACTIVITY IN PIG IRON IS SUBSIDING

More Quiet Market Prevails—Among Steel Products Indications Point to Sustained High Prices and Big Demand

The November rush of pig iron buying, and the excitement attending it have given way to a quieter market, says the Iron Age, which continues: There have been good sales in December, but the rise of northern iron to \$30 at eastern and central western furnaces has had a sobering effect on many buyers. Even in the face of predictions of higher pig iron, some foundry buyers wait to know what the demand for castings will be on the new level of cost.

In the steel market the week's developments point more strongly to sustained high prices and the inability of some mills to meet the demands upon them, both in domestic and foreign trade is more marked.

November pig-iron production, as was expected, did not measure up to the remarkable rate of October. The total was 3,311,811 tons, or 110,394 tons a day, compared with 3,508,849 tons in the 31 days of October, or 113,189 tons a day. However, no other month of the year equaled the November rate, notwithstanding coke and car difficulties.

It is evident that no early relief of the pig iron stringency is to come from increased output. Several furnaces have blown out after long and hard campaigns and others will follow. On Dec. 1, 322 furnaces were in blast with capacity of 108,127 tons a day, compared with 325 furnaces Nov. 1, producing at the rate of 109,022 tons a day.

Another 30,000-ton sale of Bessemer iron for export and inquiry for 30,000 tons more from the same source indicate a large European demand still unsatisfied. At Buffalo upwards of 20,000 tons of basic was sold to Canada at \$30 at furnace and eastern sales of more than 20,000 tons were made at \$30. In the Central West 6000 tons of basic for the first half of 1917 sold at the same figure. At Pittsburgh basic and Bessemer irons have been less active.

The southern pig iron situation is mixed, with an increasing disinclination to sell. Little iron can be had for the first half, and although some producers are holding aloof, sales of No. 2 foundry have been made at from \$22 to \$25, Birmingham, for various deliveries in 1917. In northern Ohio southern iron has been offered at \$2 to \$5

BRITISH TROOPS' TASK IN REGION OF RIVER SOMME

Review of Operations in West—Why Heavy Shelling Occurs Without Infantry Attacks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The weather conditions of the month of October and the early part of November have resulted in a pause in the Allied operations on the Somme, so far as big advances are concerned, and attention has been focused on the fronts where the warfare is of a less stationary character, as for instance, in the Dobruja, on the Transylvania frontier, and in the Carso region of the Italian front. Nevertheless several small British advances have taken place locally with a view to further operations directed against the line of German positions sited on the Bapaume to Transloy crest, while the French have progressed slightly between le Transloy and Peronne, and south of the Somme north of Chaules. The moment is opportune to review the task that lies before the British on this front, leaving it to future events to determine how and when the task will be accomplished.

The large scale maps of the front, kept at the British War Office, which are corrected after the receipt of every telegram from headquarters, show that for the moment, in certain areas, the Germans again possess the advantage of being able to see without the aid of aeroplanes or balloons what their opponents are doing. While the British were struggling up toward the main ridge during July the Germans could correct the range and aim of their artillery, and observe to a certain extent the movements of the infantry, simply by means of observation posts in or behind their advanced trenches. Once they were driven northward over the crest they lost the advantage of observation (from the ground) so far as the British rear goes, and were denied the advantage of aeroplanes or balloon observations by the well-thought-out Allied tactics. As the British advanced positions were pushed further and further forward, however, local fluctuations in the ground revealed those positions to the German observers. This is just the situation at the moment in the Guedecourt sector, and the result is that the difficulty of making progress is accentuated by the necessity of bringing up all the British supplies under cover of darkness.

Nevertheless slight progress is taken from time to time, a trench is taken here and there, a salient straightened out in one place, and a prominent point taken in another. The bulk of the October fighting, so far as the British are concerned, has been in the vicinity of the Schwaben and Staff Redoubts, northeast of Thiepval. Captured German documents proved the importance of the position beyond all doubt, even had British officers not realized it. This high ground opens up the valley of the Ancre to direct observation, with some of the German gun positions and trenches on the bluff to the north of the stream round Beaumont-Hamel and Beaucourt. The British are in no hurry to descend into the bed of the stream, as the further they go down the slope the more they will suffer from the disadvantages under which the Germans operate. The British are now placed. Until they progress further up the southern bank of the Ancre toward Grandcourt, or even beyond, the descent is not worth the cost. Since the fighting took place in this sector, small operations have taken place elsewhere. Their magnitude and extent have already been touched upon in the cables of The Christian Science Monitor, but they are interesting because the versions issued in Berlin and London differ so much.

They were undertaken in cooperation with the French attack upon Salty-Salliseel, and only about seven battalions took part in the operations altogether. One, east of Lesbœufs, had a frontage of about 1200 yards, another was carried out on a 1500-yard front near Guedecourt, while the third attack was directed at the mound near le Sars called the Butte de Warlencourt. This latter position is important, as its possession would give the British an advantage with regard to the German gun positions hidden in the gully which runs northwest from Warlencourt to the Ancre.

All these minor operations tend to place the British troops in a better position with respect to the next obstacle that faces them. This is the minor but nevertheless quite definitely marked rise which curves round from le Transloy to Ligny-Thilloy and Warlencourt, and finally to the Butte de Warlencourt. It is a sort of advanced post in the middle of this line of defense, and a British advance beyond the Butte would undoubtedly jeopardize the German defenses up to the Ancre, for it guards the flank of the gully before mentioned, where the German guns, tucked away in improved shell holes on the southwestern slope, are resting the British. At the time of writing, the Germans possess the Butte, though in the recent attack the British reached the top of it and remained there till they were shelled off it.

The official accounts of the attack on the Butte and in the two other places mentioned, differ so much that some explanation is needed to account for the discrepancy. The British War Office gives the German headquarters more credit for good intentions in the matter of its reports than is given in certain other quarters, and its explanation is worthy of being remembered during the continuance of such operations as those on the Somme. The British have a great concentration of guns and shells in this quarter, and even when no infantry attack is in contemplation, heavy shelling takes place. That it should be so when material is plentiful, needs no explanation,

for it keeps the opposing side busy repairing the damage caused to its defenses, it reduces the numbers of the defenders by a steady process of attrition, and makes the element of surprise available to the attackers by preventing the opposition from being able to guess when an actual assault is to take place. If no attack follows a big artillery action, then it is possible for the defenders to announce that an attack has been prevented from taking place, but the actual intentions of the attackers can presumably only be known to their high command.

Illusions on the point may easily be fostered by the men in the bombardment trenches, especially if they have been subjected to shelling for a protracted period. It was the common experience of the British troops themselves at Ypres and other places. In this particular case of the Somme the improbability of big attacks taking place is increased by the state of the ground. The Somme front is pitted with shell holes which become filled with water. They are so numerous that they run into one another, and their sides cave in. Advancing infantry finds itself up to its neck in water under the German trenches, and the carriage of the requisite amount of material for supporting the attack has been found impossible. At the same time air activity is practically nil. British machines have certainly gone up, but a three hours' stay in the air was considered a fine feat. No German machines were to be seen. When the normal observation work of the Royal Flying Corps is resumed, then more information will be available as to the progress of the race between the British attack and the German digging, which it is the object of each side to win.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Embargo Difficulties
WASHINGTON TIMES.—The man who produces copper, of course, sees no reason why an embargo should be laid on copper. He is selling it at the highest prices in modern times, and the fact that it sells to his neighbors on the same price basis as to Europe, doesn't impress him deeply. Likewise the man who sells wheat thinks it would be a mistake to embargo him; he would be willing enough to see cotton or copper under the ban, however. Everybody that doesn't want the Allies to win is sure that it would be good morals and sound economics to embargo munitions of war. But there are two sides to that proposal, too; and, aside from the economics, there is the question of the essential unavailability of an embargo imposed now. Broadly, however, everybody would be satisfied with an embargo that hit somebody else. Any embargo that will hit nobody in particular will be practicable. No embargo that hits anybody in particular will be practicable, or possible. So there will be none.

South American Dyestuffs
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.—That "the wealth of America has not been scratched" was the assertion of the Brazil Dyestuffs Syndicate which formed in Paris last August, and has already sold, in two months, 71,000 kilograms (about 160,000 pounds) of dyestuffs, according to the statement at the October meeting, where all the colors obtained from Brazil were critically examined by experts and compared with the German aniline dyes. There were exhibited beautiful reds from the brauna, the carajuru, the roucou, and the better known sangre de drago; the pink of the aratiba, the yellow of the tatagiba and echme, the rich violet of the gepiava, the indigo of the eupatoria, the black of the caporosa negra, etc. All these dyes are vegetable and grow in wild profusion from Para to Minas Geraes. The colors sell at 2 francs 50 per kilogram (about 22 cents a pound), whereas the anilines cost 3 francs 75 per kilogram (about 31 cents a pound). It was reported at the meeting that London dyers had bought the bulk of black and brown dyes, "and that the dyes are fast, lustrous, mothproof, and nonpoisonous." The meeting authorized the purchase of all the dye territory of Brazil "for American investors awake to their advantage." Thus far, agents had bought coloring matter from the local gatherers; but the meeting was unanimous in authorizing an outright purchase "at any cost," before "a new merchant marine, in the service of an other country, can take away the existing advantage."

Obstructive Pursuit of "Increment"
TORONTO GLOBE.—It is deeply to be regretted that the aldermen who comprise the Assessment Reform Commission should seek the normal revenue from city land by taxing the profit on sales. It is the idle holding, not the selling of land, that produces the productive industry and enterprise. If any distinction is made between the man who sells at a profit and the man who does not sell, the holder should be the more heavily taxed. The man who sells vacant land at a big profit excites envy and antagonism. The impulse to specially tax him is strong with the unthinking. But he has not been guilty of as much obstruction or injury to the public as the holder of adjacent land who has made no sale. Sale brings land one step nearer to the user, and is consequently a relief. Special taxation of the idle holder is an encouragement to the idle holder. A tax on capital as it is used is more obstructive than an equal tax on capital whether used or unused. For the same reason, a tax on land as it is sold is more obstructive in its influence than a tax on land sold or held idle. The best and most stimulating policy is to tax all land according to its value, whether sold a score of times or held by a single owner. This would discourage idle holding while avoiding the penalizing of sale or use. This is so simple and obvious that the inability of elected representatives to understand it passes comprehension.

GERMAN ACT IN POLAND AS SEEN BY GUSTAVE HERVE

French Writer Proposes Counter Move to Declaration of Independent Polish State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS France.—Do not let us be like the Germans, who are content to believe that the retreat at Vaux and Douaumont is in the nature of a victory for them. We must have pluck enough to recognize that what is happening in Russian Poland is not in the nature of a success for us. Thus Gustave Hervé in his La Victoire. International conventions forbid a conquering power established in invaded provinces from compelling the inhabitants as soldiers to fight against their own country. But in this case, the Polish Provinces of Russia are not Russian; they are Polish, therefore they can be constituted an independent Kingdom, and the independent Kingdom of Poland surely has the right to levy troops to fight against the Russian "oppressor." Supposing, which is very probable, that Russian Poland accepts the gift which is being offered her, what is the extent of the military aid which the new Kingdom of Poland will be able to give our enemies? At a rough estimate, I believe that the fresh troops which will thus be put in the field will amount to from 300,000 to 400,000 men; but a great army more will be mobilized and they will have the lines of communication to guard.

One might even have to count with a far larger Polish army, if our enemies are able to galvanize Polish patriotism. It must not be forgotten that in Russian Poland the mobilization of August, 1914, left a large proportion of the population capable of bearing arms untouched. The recruits in Poland, as in Russia, were only a part of the available contingents. A great number of the men from 21 to 42 and all the men from 42 to 48 remained in their homes, and to them must be added the 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919 classes, which the Russians have not had the opportunity of calling up. German and Austrian statistics state that it would be possible, by arming every available man, to get an army of over 1,000,000 men from the Russian Poland which they occupy. They could raise even more if they applied their recruiting order to Lithuania, which they occupy, and which they will probably lump in with Russian Poland because of the great number of Poles Lithuania contains. Add to this the 150,000 Polish soldiers which have been taken prisoners since the beginning of the war and are now interned in Germany or Austria.

It is necessary, continues M. Hervé, that these Allied governments should be aware of the seriousness of the blow which has just befallen us and which this paper (La Victoire) had warned them against with so much insistence that it finally, and after having suffered much at the hands of the censor, got confiscated. There is only one way of averting this blow to the Allied cause. . . . It consists in meeting the German maneuver by a fresh manifesto to the Polish nation, to the Poles of the three Polands: Russian, Austrian and Prussian, a manifesto in which the Allies, collectively, will make themselves responsible for the promises contained in the manifesto issued by the Grand Duke in August, 1914, and will more clearly define these promises, for this is not the time for ambiguity. In order efficaciously to meet the German move, it must be clearly stated that the three Polands, the Russian, the Austrian and the German, will be reunited, and that the autonomy promised to a risen Poland will not be a mere shadow, but the wide freedom of an independent country, which will have its own Diet, its own language, its own national education and all the liberties which are enjoyed by a free people. The manifesto must be issued by all the Allies, for if the solemn promise of the Tsar contained in the Grand Duke's manifesto should be sufficient for the inhabitants of Russian Poland, a promise made by all the Allies will have more weight with Russian Poland, Austrian Poland, and those 3,000,000 Poles who have sought a home in the United States.

But even with the signature of all the Allies, the new manifesto will not move the Poles in our favor unless some beginning is made toward the fulfillment of the promises. Now the only step which it would be possible for our friends and allies, the Russians, to take, would be the organization of the Polish contingent serving in the Russian army into a Polish unit which, side by side with the standard of the Tsar, would unfurl the glorious amaranthine emblem of the old Kingdom of Poland.

If the western allies can obtain from the Tsar, whose sympathies for Poland are well known, but this collective manifesto, and this nucleus of a Polish army, then the Austro-Germans can proclaim the independence of the Polish Kingdom as much as they like; they can mobilize as many of the men of Russian Poland as they like, and tell them beforehand that their Polish regiments will cause them some surprises.

FIJI ASKS HOME RULE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
SUVA, FIJI.—With a view to getting for the colony good government, impartial justice, fair taxation and political freedom, the Fiji Reform League has been organized here and already has a substantial membership. The constitution states one of the aims to be to get a Constitution for FIJI which will give the electors the right to control all domestic legislation through an elected Assembly, the rights of the natives being conserved by conditions laid down by the home Government.

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AUSTRIAN POLICY AND ITS EFFECT UPON THE PEOPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria.—Although Friedrich Adler's attack upon Count Stuerghk yet awaits his personal explanation, and the press of all shades of opinion has meanwhile characterized it merely as the act of an overwrought individual, there is every indication that feeling was running very high before the event, and that the movement against the absolutist régime had become too strong to be checked by it.

As previously shown, the various meetings of politicians held throughout the summer at the instigation of Count Syla-Tarouca had resulted in a general demand for the convocation of Parliament, only a section of the German Nationals and of the Christian Socialists remaining opposed to the idea, because they hoped to realize their own particular program by other means. Count Stuerghk eventually began to show some signs of a disposition to take the growing agitation seriously, but his suppression of an important meeting called to discuss the question the day before Adler made his attack, leaves it doubtful as to whether he had definitely decided to give way. The meeting in question had been called by six Viennese professors belonging to different parties, and the first speaker was to have been a well-known university lecturer on constitutional law, who was to have been followed by the President and both Vice-Presidents of the Lower House.

No less than 15,000 invitations were sent out, and each guest having been formally invited by name, it was thought that the Government would hesitate to proclaim itself opposed to all discussion as to the restoration of the constitutional system by forbidding the meeting. That, however, was precisely what it did. The newspapers were forbidden to print announcements of the meeting, and two days before the date fixed the gathering was formally prohibited on the ground that in view of the large numbers of invitations issued it must be regarded as a public, and not as a private meeting.

Opinions differ as to whether this incident finally decided Adler to act as he did, but in any case, the newspaper bear eloquent testimony, and that does the strict censorship, to the prevalence of a general attitude of revolt against existing conditions. For instance, during the interval that intervened before the appointment of a new premier the Neue Freie Presse, the leading National Liberal organ in Austria, appeared one morning with the columns reserved for its leading article completely blank. Its evening edition contained a vigorous protest against the perpetuation of repressive measures, which, it insisted, could not and must not be continued, and the next morning the prohibited article was permitted to appear. Considering the circumstances in which it appeared, its tone was strikingly frank. Beginning with the remark that the close of Count Stuerghk's premiership must also mark the close of an epoch, it read:

The conveniences of almost unlimited power stuffily politics, and are dangerous to ministers by reason of their temptations, and injurious to the State. To be able to be impervious to public opinion, to think of newspapers and to act alone for a whole kingdom—even a genius would make grave mistakes in such conditions. Austria has so far suffered under such a policy. We can speak today to the future premier as if to an unknown personage only, and can tell him to loosen the fetters, and to restore, within the limits fixed by the necessities of the war, the native rights of the citizen, the share in public administration due to the people, and the freedom that is indispensable to the press.

The results so far reached in connection with the negotiations with regard to Hungary, continued the Vienna paper, are part of Count Stuerghk's political bequest. He preserved general silence concerning such vital affairs of the people, and the future premier should ask himself whether, in such cases, publicity would not relieve him of much responsibility, and free him from many difficulties. The future premier must afford the people complete enlightenment concerning the most important questions. . . . Such matters should not be withdrawn from the realm of public influence, because this war marks the beginning of a new phase in the relations between Austria and Hungary, a phase in which constitutional right has achieved recognition as an obvious necessity.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Real Little Musician

More than anything else in the world, Marcello wanted to learn to play the violin. He had first thought about it that happy day when the whole family had gone for a boat ride across the Bay of Naples, and three men with violins had played "Santa Lucia" and many other Italian songs for the passengers again and again. Marcello, with his hand fast in that of his little sister, Beatrice, had followed the players from one part of the boat to the other; and, though he had only a centesimo to give when the head player passed around his hat, it seemed to Marcello that that moment was the happiest he had ever known.

Then one day the family had boarded a much bigger steamer than the little boat which had carried them across the Bay of Naples, for now they were going from Italy to America. Every morning and afternoon Marcello would go to the far end of the stateroom quarters and, sitting down upon a wooden box, would listen intently to the faint strains of orchestra music that came from the second cabin dining room. He wondered how many years a boy would have to practice before he could play well enough to be in an orchestra, and he resolved that, as soon as he got to America, where his father said there was plenty of money, he would begin to save so he could buy a violin and take lessons.

But, if there was plenty of money in America, Marcello's father did not seem to know where to find it. He walked up one street and down another, looking for work. He went to an employment bureau, but, as he could not speak English, the manager sent him away without even taking down his name.

After the family had been in New York two weeks and the little pile of coins hidden away in a safe corner in a handkerchief had almost vanished, a neighbor came one morning to say that his boss wanted another man, and so that day Marcello's father went to work unloading a cargo at one of the big wharves.

At the end of six months he had proved such a good workman that his boss gave him more pay. "Oh! Oh!" said Marcello in Italian, when his father told the family the glad news. "Now maybe I can buy my violin."

"No, that cannot be," answered his father, sadly; "winter is coming and all the children must have shoes. Violins cost much money. Besides, I could not hire a teacher to give you lessons. Patience, my little Marcello; when you are bigger, perhaps you can earn money yourself to buy a violin."

Marcello bravely kept back the tears, but the next day in school the word "violin" came in the spelling lesson, and whom should the teacher call upon to spell it but Marcello himself. He rose quickly and said the letters without hesitating; then, to everybody's surprise, he sat down and began to sob. It was the first time he had ever cried in school.

The teacher did not scold him. Instead, she came to his seat and whispered, "After school you can tell me all about it," and, feeling her gentle touch on his black, curly head, Marcello smiled up at her through his tears and whispered back, "All right."

When the other pupils had gone, he went slowly up to the teacher's desk and said, impetuously, "I want a violin. I want one now for years. I want to play a violin. I want to play 'Santa Lucia.' One Saturday I go to movie show. I hear a man play a violin for the first time since on the boat. I cry, and when I get home I tell my father I want to play like that. But he says, never, never till I am very big can I have a violin. He has no money. I cry today because so much I want a violin."

The teacher looked thoughtful. "I had a little brother once," she said, "who wanted to learn to play the violin too, and he did. Then when he grew up, he left his violin at home and bought a bigger one, and went far away to Germany to study music. I am sure he would like me to let you take the little violin and learn to play."

Marcello's brown eyes grew big and bright. Then suddenly he looked sorrowful. "But I have no teacher," he almost whispered.

"Then a wonderful thing happened. The teacher told Marcello about a place called a music school settlement where little boys and girls who wanted to study music and who had little money or none at all were provided for. 'It is like a dream,' said Marcello over and over. 'Are you sure they will take me?'"

The next week Marcello went to the settlement house to take his first violin lesson. "I want to play 'Santa Lucia,'" he said to the teacher, as she took his violin to put it in tune, and she answered with a smile: "That will come later. I hope. Just now you must be content with exercises."

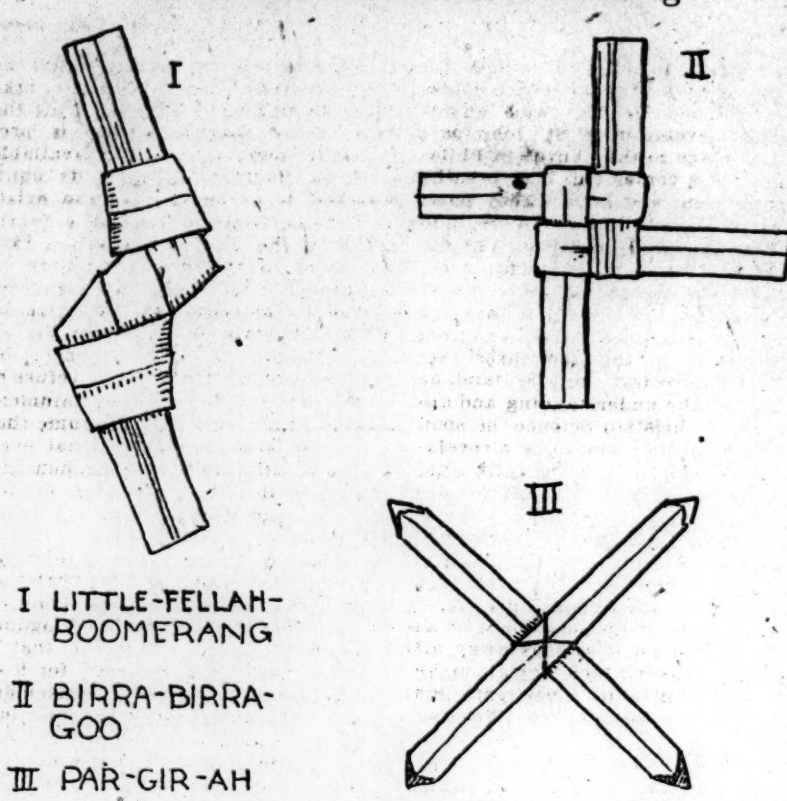
The teacher was right. "Santa Lucia" did come later, in fact, at the end of that first year. And Marcello learned to play it so well that they let him play it when the first-year violin pupils gave their recital. On the front row sat all of Marcello's family, even to the baby.

"Your son has unusual talent," said the teacher afterward to Marcello's father and mother.

"He one good boy," answered the father, patting Marcello's head. "Some day maybe he will be a great player, you think so?"

"I am sure of it," replied the teacher, so earnestly that even the baby was impressed and smiled such a happy smile right into the teacher's eyes and crowded so loud that even the people in the back of the room heard it and wondered what had happened. Then everybody went home, and Marcello dreamed all night of playing "Santa Lucia" to thousands of listeners in the biggest music hall in the world.

The Little Fellah Boomerang



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Under the long-leaved umbrella trees and waving palm branches of the Pacific islands, the little black boys amuse themselves with a simple toy made out of part of a palm leaf. They call it "Piar-Piar," or "Little-fellah boomerang." This quaint name means much the same as "toy-boomerang."

Toys you make yourself are, as all boys and girls know, much more interesting than bought ones, and this is no exception. Little-fellah boomerang, although so simple, goes most thrilling expeditions in the sky and always comes home to tell its adventures to its owner. After it has been thrown to the left, with a quick upward turn of the wrist, and after a short flight of experiment along the same level, it suddenly alters its course, rises up quickly towards the sky, and, wheeling to the left, comes back to your feet, whirling round and round like a ship's propeller.

This wonderful high-flyer is made by tying two half-hitches in reverse order, in a strip of pandanus palm, but probably a piece of thick, smooth, well, rather stiff paper would do as well. The knots are flattened by the young islanders between their lips and teeth, the ends bent down a little, and then the toy, made in a minute or so, is ready for its initial flight.

There are other forms of the same toy, known by the delightful names of Birra-Birra-Goo and Par-Gir-Ah respectively. The former specializes in circular flights, whilst the latter is

thrown high and comes down spirally, revolving so fast that it looks like a solid disk. Birra-Birra-Goo is folded like Piar-Piar, but Par-Gir-Ah is made of the woody part of the palm stem and could no doubt be made out of some light wood with satisfactory results.

New Terminal at Savannah

During the last few months, the Ocean Steamship Company has completed a new terminal at Savannah, Ga., which is worthy of the attention of those interested in the steady development which the South is undergoing. When further extension of the old docks became impracticable a couple of years ago, it was decided to utilize the existing facilities for other purposes and construct at another site a thoroughly modern terminal to meet all present-day requirements and permit whatever future expansion increased shipping might eventually warrant. Therefore the improvement, which covers some 20 acres of the Vale Royal tract, was carried out, says Popular Mechanics. A central slip, 1020 feet long, 225 feet wide, and 26 feet deep at mean low water, was cut at right angles to the Savannah River. On three sides of it, and extending along the river in both directions, forming an immense "U," are concrete bulkheads and terminal buildings. The latter consist of steel-frame freight sheds, classed as north-bound, south-bound, city-delivery, and head-house. Located at the land end of the slip and forming the terminal's entrance is a brick and steel building which is occupied by the administrative offices. Seventeen railway tracks, aggregating two miles in length, extend under the freight sheds and provide space for 225 freight cars. Ships arriving at the south-bound freight shed unload their cargoes directly into the waiting cars, local consignments excepted. In this and the city-delivery shed the concrete floors slope toward the cars, facilitating the handling of freight. Outgoing ships take on cargo at the north-bound shed, where the track platforms extend in a saw-tooth fashion and the floor is inclined toward the water. Elevated galleries suspended from the roof trusses provide direct passages from the waiting rooms to the landing stages for passengers.

Blow, Wind, Blow

Blow, wind, blow! and go, mill, go! That the miller may grind his corn; That the baker may take it and into rolls make it, And send us some hot in the morn.

Little Birds in Flats

I wonder if you would believe me if I told you that in the heart of South Africa there are a number of cunning little apartment houses, regular up-to-date flats, occupied by 30 or 40 families? And such ideal flats, too! There isn't any fussy old janitor, nobody objects to children—for in every family there are four or five—and what is stranger yet, every living thing in those flats is a musician, and not a very good one at that, and they all sing their favorite songs at the same time without becoming the least vexed with one another.

Ah! but the inhabitants of these apartment houses in South Africa are much more civilized than the flat dwellers of New York and Chicago, and who knows but they may have developed beyond selfishness and reached a height of patience and brotherly love not attained by human beings? For they really are not people, you know, but little brown birds no larger than English sparrows, and closely resembling these busy-bodies, save that their beaks are thicker and larger, and the little father bird is deplorably fond of new clothes. All winter and autumn he is contented with his russet work clothes; but at Easter he reverses the usual order of things, and it is he, and not his little wife, who wears bright colors to greet the spring.

Mr. Weaver Bird, for that is his name, is so termed because he weaves the pative grasses into such beautiful nests. These sociable weavers go in large colonies; and, when house-building time comes, some forty or

The Colossus of Rhodes

The sixth of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World was the Colossus of Rhodes, and this gigantic statue was completed in the year 280 B. C. to celebrate the victory over an enemy who had recently besieged the city of Rhodes.

Taking up a map, we see that Rhodes is the most easterly of the many islands which lie scattered about in the Aegean Sea. Although it is the largest island in its group, its area is only 424 square miles. Lengthwise through the island runs a mountain range, from which arms reach out toward the sea, and thus it happens that Rhodes has numbers of beautiful harbors, all steeply inclosed by mountainsides which were once overgrown with great trees. Figs, oranges, pomegranates and grapes have always grown there abundantly, writes Edgar J. Banks in "The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World."

Long ago, when Greece was most prosperous and her families were large, many people left the valleys, deep among the barren hills, and crossed the sea to settle on the more fertile soil of Rhodes. The Greeks were fond of roving, always looking out for some new home in which they might better their condition. On the island of Rhodes they established themselves, built cities and there cultivated the arts and literature. In the year 408 B. C. a certain large harbor, embraced by two long arms of the mountains, was chosen as the site of the future city of Rhodes. The city soon rivaled those famous ones of Greece; it was surrounded by lofty walls, its streets were straight and wide and there was a magnificent temple to the sun god Helios, or Apollo, the pagan deity of the island.

But the independence of Rhodes was all too brief. At various times it was subject to Sparta, to Athens and to Antioch of Hieracarnassus; in 340 B. C. it was taken by the Persians, and eight years later it fell into the hands of Alexander the Great. Then Rhodes was again at peace for a short time, until it became necessary to send out a fleet to help King Ptolemy of Egypt upon whom the King of Macedonia had made war. Demetrius, son of the Macedonian King, later laid siege to the city of Rhodes. Historians say that he anchored before the city, having 370 ships and 40,000 men; there was consternation in Rhodes, for the numbers therein were not great enough to combat this foe, but the rich men gave their money, the women cut off their hair for bow-strings and all joined together to defeat Demetrius. It was a hard siege which lasted 12 months, but Demetrius was finally discouraged, gave up the siege and sailed away. Behind him he left certain great engines of war which had been ruined during the siege, and from these engines the Rhodesians procured metal to the value of 30 talents.

Such gratitude was felt that the siege of Demetrius was at an end, that it was proposed to build a monument to commemorate the victory. Fortunately, the money for this was at hand—the money obtained from the sale of Demetrius' own engines of war. The architect, Charos, who had erected many statues for the city, undertook the task of building an enormous statue to Helios, the god of Rhodes. For 12 years he worked at his task, building up the brass section by section, and weighing down the hollow legs with stone masonry to keep the balance. It is generally believed that the statue was 70 cubits high, or about 105 feet, and that there was a winding stair which led to the statue's head, where a beacon light burned. But the ancient tradition that the statue stood astride the entrance to the harbor and that the tall ships sailed between its legs is without foundation. Fifty-six years after the great statue was erected it fell. So few are the descriptions of the statue by the ancients and so unfortunate the absence of authentic pictures of it, that all we can be certain of is that the Colossus was made of brass and that it was immense in size and remarkably beautiful in workmanship.

The Only Schoolhouse in the Parish

When the little girl was six years old, Jan (her father) went along with her to the Ostanby School one day, to listen to the examinations.

This being the first and only schoolhouse the parish boasted, naturally every one was glad that at last a long-felt want had been met. In the old days Sexton Blackie had no choice but to go about from farmhouse to farmhouse with his pupils.

Up until the year 1860, when the Ostanby School was built, the sexton had been compelled to change classrooms every other week, and many a time he and his little pupils had sat in a room where the housewife prepared meals and the man of the house worked at a carpenter's bench.

But just the same it had gone rather well with the teaching; for Sexton Blackie was a man who could command respect in all weathers. Still it must have been a relief to him to work in a room that was to be used only for school purposes; where the walls were not lined with cubby-beds and shelves filled with pots and pans and tools; where there was no obstructing loom in front of the window to shut out the daylight, and where women neighbors could not drop in for a friendly chat during school hours.

Here the walls were hung with illustrations of Bible stories, with animal pictures and portraits of Swedish kings, we read in a recent book by the Swedish writer, Selma Lagerlof. Here the children had little desks with low benches, and did not have to sit perched up around a high table, where their noses were hardly on a level with the edge. And here Sexton Blackie had a desk all to himself, with spacious drawers and compartments for his record-books and papers.

Now he looked rather more impressive during school hours than in former days, when he had often heard lessons while seated upon the edge of a hearth, with a roaring fire at his back and the children huddled on the floor in front of him. Here he had a fixed place for the blackboard and hooks for maps and charts, so that he did not have to stand them up against doors and sofa backs. He knew, too, where he had his goose quills and could teach the children how to make strokes and curves, so that each one of them would some day be as fine a penman as himself. It was even possible to train the children to rise in a body, and march out in line, like soldiers. Indeed, no end of improvements

Confessions of a Sealyham Terrier

I am a Sealyham terrier and my name is Gadget. Such a name! I might be any old thing, instead of a very fine dog. At least, I don't think I'm bad looking, but I must say I never heard anyone else mention it! I have a master and a "miss-is" whom I love, and who are, on the whole, very good to me. You see, I've learnt to smile and, if I think either of them is going to do anything I don't want—such as put me off a nice arm-chair, or out of the room—I just curl up my top lip and smile for all I'm worth and wag my tail. Oh, never mind! I can manage them! At first I used to growl, but now I know more. A smile is far better. Just you try it, if any one is angry with you.

Then we have three children in our family. I say "our"; of course, they really belong to master and "miss-is," but I consider them mine too, and look after them as best I can. The eldest son is at school, but the two younger ones are at home and just go to school every day. It's one of my jobs to go with them every morning; I like this—for one reason, I can see one or two friends who live along the road. There is an Irish terrier whom I like. I hop around him and bite at his nose; he wears a green collar which he is very proud of. I like being without a collar best myself, then no one can hold me when a motor comes and I can run after it and bark. My! it's fun; I do love barking! I like to bark at those scratchy things they call cats, and large horny things called cows—at bicycles, motors, dogs, people, and oh! best of all, at feathery things that run and flutter. They are fun!—but unfortunately, "miss-is" doesn't like me doing this. I've smiled and smiled, but all in vain. She says I must not. It's a pity!

The Housekeeper

The frugal snail, with forecast of repose, Carries his house with him where'er he goes; Peeps, and if there comes a shower of rain, Retreats to his small domicile again. Touch but a tip of him, a horn—"tis well." He curls up in his sanctuary shell. He's his own landlord, his own tenant; stay Long as he will, he dreads no Quarter Day. Himself he boards and lodges; both invites And feasts himself; sleeps with himself o' nights.

—Charles Lamb.

Lorraine

The name of that district of France which is now known as Lorraine dates from the Ninth Century, when Lothaire, grandson of Charlemagne, appropriated the middle part of the great king's lands as his share. This long, narrow strip of country was called the Kingdom of Lothaire; in time the name became Loharingia, and finally Lorraine.

How Man Came to Ride on Wheels

It is stated by most ethnologists that woman was the first carrier. Her early status, when our ancestors were all savages, was not that of a slave, but it was she who bore most of the burdens, says a bulletin of the Smithsonian Institution. Prof. Otis Tufton Mason, former curator of ethnology of the United States National Museum, says in "Woman's Share in Primitive Culture," that she was primarily the only creature that transformed nature to produce an apparatus for carrying burdens, among the first of which was her own infant.

An instructive exhibit of models, in the division of mechanical technology in the older building of the National Museum at Washington, D. C., illustrates graphically the many steps in the development of carriers for land transportation, beginning with man, the burden bearer, and extending through many ages to the perfection of the locomotive and the automobile; all of which is a lesson in progress, dependent to a large extent on the invention of the wheel.

A glance at the first image in the museum collection makes one realize the extent of a day's work for early man, especially when it is considered, for instance, that it was through his own efforts that he produced his fuel, while today we can order a ton of coal and, in a few minutes, see a powerful motor truck backing up at our door, provided, of course, there is ample coal in the city.

The next few models in this series show the use to which man put domesticated animals, namely, the dromedary, elephant, horse, and llama. At first goods were simply piled on the animal's back, and it was some time before anything in the form of pack saddles was evolved. One step in this direction is shown by the panniers or baskets which hang on each side of the llama. An advance in the general evolution of transportation is illustrated by the American Indian "Travois," or "Travail," comprising two long poles, or shafts, which were attached to a dog or a horse and allowed to trail along behind. On these the Indians and Colonists piled their game, fuel, and forage, and even used such conveyances to transport people. A primitive sledge, made from the forked limb of a tree and covered with cross sticks, was probably the next step. This was attached to the animal by something similar to traces and permitted to drag on the ground. Simple straps, like the Eskimo dog traces, were primitive forms of the modern trace. Rough parallel runners were soon found to make the sledge slide easier, and before long a platform was built upon the runners.

Thus the sledge was developed and used by most peoples.

Having first transported burdens on his own back, or that of his animal, and then dragged them along the ground, man seemed to have realized that cylindrical objects might be rolled. History relates that rollers with a small diameter were used as such, by the ancients of many nations, under sledges, and for moving large blocks of stone with the assistance of a lever or an inclined plane. Another method is illustrated in the museum by a model of a short stone pillar, attached by pivots in the center of each end to a frame which, when pulled, caused the pillar to roll; a method said to have been adopted by Ctesiphon when transporting the columns for the temple of Diana at Ephesus. In Virginia, and the neighboring states, hogheads were rolled along with the same purpose.

A number of interesting locomotive models illustrate man's continued experimentation with wheels for transportation. Besides the models, the museum has on exhibition the original "Stourbridge Lion," the first full-sized locomotive ever run in the United States, and the locomotive "John Bull," operated in this country in 1831. Several models, including one of the Selden machine, demonstrate the early development of the automobile; the latest advance in wheel transportation, and three full-sized cars manufactured in this country complete the picture. The latter are among the first examples of practical automobiles and comprise the Haynes car, built in 1895-94; the Balzer machine, with its rotating engine, constructed in 1894; and the first Olds automobile made in 1896.

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It is believed that the roller, or this rolling-crate, was the forerunner of the wheel, which was the first great step in the art of land transportation; although the advance was very slow with the ages. The idea of making the axle and wheel separate was the second great step and no greater discovery has ever been made. The invention of the felloe and spoke soon followed, and eventually a complete cart or carriage was evolved. The first vehicles were equipped with but two wheels, made of wood. Examples of early Egyptian chariots, modeled after originals dating back to the Ptolemaic era, 300 B. C., are to be seen in the miniatures exhibited. From here on, many models illustrate the rapid advances. Among them are: a "carreta," or ox cart, created in Spain and used in New Mexico until recently; a Persian farm cart of 1870; a Red River cart, common in the United States and Canada; a conestoga or "prairie schooner," said to have traveled from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia in 20 days; an example of the famous Colonial "one-hoss shay" celebrated by Holmes; a stagecoach used between 1825 and 1850, and modern examples of tipcats, and farm and army wagons, besides other model equipages from Greece, Italy, East Indies, Burma, China and Russia.

Some full-sized examples of land carriers are also shown in the National Museum, and they include: a Japanese sedan-chair of 1885; a French sedan-chair; a sled with an attached

basket-like body from Kamchatka; a one wheeled Korean passenger vehicle; a primitive Mexican freight cart, and a native cart from the Philippine Islands.

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The Arrow-Ball Game

To play this game, as many balls are needed as there are players. Any kind of a ball will do, a rubber one, a wooden one, or a clay one. They should be as nearly the same size as possible. On each ball an arrow should be marked with a colored pencil or chalk, says a writer in Something to Do.

With a stick, scratch a circle on the ground, making it about three feet across (or, in diameter). The players, each holding one of the arrow-balls, stand with one foot within the circle and toss their balls in the direction in which they are facing. A leader calls, "Ready! Toss!" for the first play. Each player then runs to his ball and, when the leader calls again, he must throw it in the direction in which the arrow pointed when he found the ball on the ground. The point of the game is to see which player can get his ball back to the home circle first, but he must always throw the ball in the direction to which the arrow on his ball points.

Popping the Corn

This is the way we drop the corn. Drop the corn to pop the corn: Shower the tiny bumps of gold. All that our heaping hands can hold: Listen awhile, and blithe and bold—Hip, hop! Pop corn!

This is the way we shake the corn. Shake the corn to wake the corn: Rattle the pan and then, behold! What are the tiny lumps of gold? Pretty wee white lambs in the fold: Tip-top pop corn!

—Congregationist.

could be introduced now that the schoolhouse was finished.

Glad as was every one of the new school, the parents did not feel altogether at ease in the presence of their children after they had begun to go there. It was as if the youngsters had come into something new and fine from which their elders were excluded. Of course it was wrong of the parents to think this, when they should have been pleased that the children were granted so many advantages which they themselves had been denied.

The day Jan of Ruffuck visited the school, he and his little Glory Goldie walked hand in hand, as usual, all the way, like good friends and comrades; but as soon as they came in sight of the schoolhouse and Glory Goldie saw the children assembled outside, she dropped her father's hand and crossed to the other side of the road. Then, in a moment, she ran off and joined a group of children.

During the examination, Jan sat near the teacher's lectern, up among the School Commissioners and other fine folk. He had to sit there, otherwise he could not have seen anything of Glory Goldie but the back of her neck, as she sat in the front row, to the right of the lectern, where the smaller children were placed. In the old days Jan would never have gone so far forward; but one who was father to a little girl like Glory Goldie did not have to regard himself as the inferior of anybody. Glory Goldie could not have helped seeing her father from where she sat, yet she never gave him a glance.

It was as if he did not exist for her. On the other hand, Glory Goldie's gaze was fixed upon her teacher, who was then examining the older pupils, on the left side of the room. They read from books, pointed out different countries and cities on the map, and did sums on the blackboard, and the teacher had no time to look at the little tots on the right. So it would not have mattered very much if Glory Goldie had sent her father an occasional side-glance; but she never so much as turned her head toward him. As for Jan of Ruffuck, he was beginning to feel embarrassed and troubled. He no longer knew whether it was his own little girl who sat there or somebody else's.

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THE HOME FORUM

Henry James at Carcassonne

"I spent but a few hours at Carcassonne, but those hours had a rounded felicity," Henry James says in "A Little Tour in France," "and I cannot do better than transcribe from my notebook the little record made at the moment. Vilitated as it may be by crudity and incoherence, it has at least the freshness of a great emotion."

"The country after you leave Toulouse continues to be charming; the more so that it merges its flatness in the distant Cévennes on one side, and on the other, far away on your right, in the richer range of the Pyrenees. Olives and cypresses, percolated and vines, terraces on the roofs of houses, soft, iridescent mountains, a warm yellow light—what more could the difficult tourist want? There are two towns at Carcassonne, 'perfectly distinct, and each with excellent claims to the title. They have settled the matter between them, however, and the elder, the shrine of pilgrimage, to which the other is but a stepping-stone, or even, as I may say, a humble door-mat, takes the name of the Cité. You see nothing of the Cité from the station; it is masked by the agglomeration of the ville-basse, which is relatively (but only relatively) new. A wonderful avenue of acacias leads to it from the station—leads past it, rather, and conducts you to a little high-backed bridge over the Aude, beyond which, detached and erect, a distinct medieval silhouette, the Cité presents itself. Like a rival shop on the

invidious side of a street, it has 'no connection' with the establishment across the way, although the two places are united (if old Carcassonne may be said to be united to anything) by a vague little rustic faubourg. Perched on its solid pedestal, the perfect detachment of the Cité is what first strikes you. To take leave, without further delay, of the ville-basse, I may say that the splendid acacias I have mentioned hung a summerish drape over the place, in which a few scattered remains of stout walls and big bastions looked venerable and picturesque. A little boulevard winds round the town, planted with trees and garlanded with more benches than I ever saw provided by a soft-hearted municipality. This precinct had a warm, lazy, dusty, southern look, as if people sat out-of-doors a great deal and wandered about in the stillness of summer nights. The figure of the elder town at these hours must be ghostly enough on its neighboring hill. Even by day it has the air of a vignette of Gustave Doré, a couplet of Victor Hugo. It is almost too perfect—as if it were an enormous model placed on a big green table at a museum. A steep, paved way, grass-grown like all roads where vehicles never pass, stretches up to it in the sun. It has a double enceinte, complete outer walls and complete inner (these, elaborately fortified, are the more curious), and this congregation of ramparts, towers, bastions, battie-

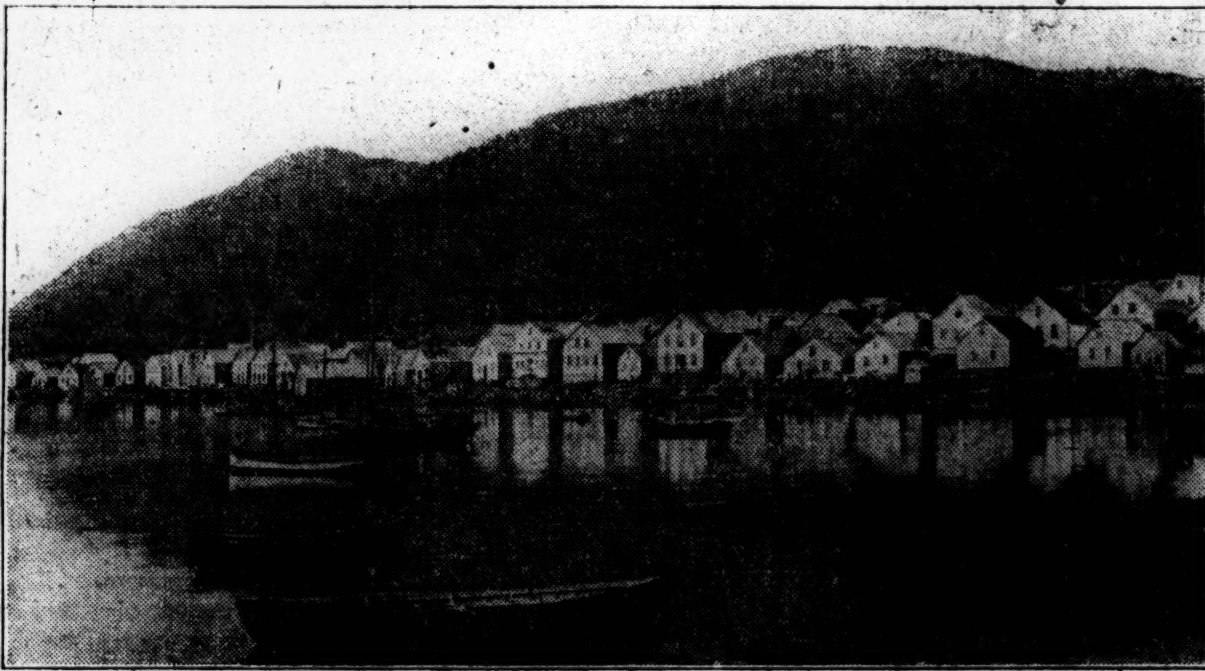
ments, barbicans, is as fantastic and romantic as you please."

Mr. James then tells of his visit to the citadel, which "was very curious, very interesting; above all very pictorial, and involved perpetual peeps into the little crooked, crumbling, sunny, grassy, empty Cité," and of the little cathedral "wrapped in twilight."

"After leaving it," he says, "and passing out of the two circles of walls, I treated myself, in the most infatuated manner, to another walk around, the Cité. It is certainly this general impression that is most striking—the impression from outside, where the whole place detaches itself at once from landscape. In the warm southern dusk it looked more than ever like a city in a fairy tale. To make the thing perfect, a white young moon, in its first quarter, came out, hung just over the dark silhouette. It was hard to come away—to incommode one's self for anything so vulgar as a railway train; I would gladly have spent the evening in revolving round the walls of Carcassonne."

The City in the Plains

In a silver afternoon
We saw the city sleeping,
Sleeping and rustling a little
Under the bristled hills.
Specters of Alps behind,
Alps behind and beyond.
Tall, naked, and blue.
The city sleeps in the plain—
A flight of glittering scales
Flung in a wanton curve,
Sinking softly to earth
Flung from a Titan's palm.
In the silver afternoon
All round the shining city
A thousand thousand sheaves
Loll in the golden plain;
—Arnold Wail.



Indian Town, Sitka, Alaska

Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore gives this description of the Indian village at Sitka, Alaska, as she saw it some years ago.

"Entering through the old stockade gate, the Indian rancherie presents itself, as a double row of square houses fronting on the beach. Each house is numbered and whitewashed and the ground surrounding it is drained. The same neatness marks the whole long stretch of the village."

When the Indians are home from their trading trips, and congregated here in the winter, they number over a thousand and all goes merry at the rancherie. There are no totem poles, or carved grotesquely-painted houses to lend outward interest to the village, and the Indians themselves are too much given to ready-made clothes and civilized ways to be really picturesque."

"Annahoop, Sitka Jack, and other

Giovanni Segantini

"It is to Lombardy that Italy owes that most robust and original painter after Morelli and Michetti that she can boast of in this century," Helen Zimmerman writes in "The Italy of the Italians."

It was while following the occupation of a swineherd, "like a seceder Glotto," that Giovanni Segantini's talent was revealed to himself and to others. "But, unlike Glotto, he found no rich patron, and it was by sorry expedients, the painting of blinds and sign boards and what not else, that at last he was able to enter the Milanese Art Academy. His first work, painted for lack of means to buy canvas, on the back of an old fire screen, with colors obtained from a friendly grocer in return for a shop sign, represented the 'Choir of Saint Antonio.' It instantly excited interest and revealed at a flash the vigor that was Segantini's pictorial characteristic. What a critic said at the time of this picture holds good throughout the whole of Segantini's marvellously productive if too brief career. 'Taken all in all a genius that has developed itself from out of his own strength, unhampered by the scholastic principles that but too often serve to modify if not to choke the expression of original inspiration.'

"And, indeed, the Academic chains

Elizabeth Fry

The law of love, which might be said to be ever on her lips, was deeply engrained in the heart of Elizabeth Fry, and her charity, in the best and most comprehensive sense of the term, flowed freely forth toward her fellow-men of every class, of every condition. Thus with a peculiar grace she won her way, and almost always attained her object. One of her qualities which tended powerfully to this result was her patience—her indomitable perseverance. She was never one of those who embraced a philanthropic project warmly and as readily forgot it. But month after month, and year after year she labored in any plan of mercy

which she thought it her duty to undertake, and she never forgot it in heart and feeling, even when circumstances, not under her control, closed the door for a time on her personal exertions. With this spirit of perseverance she combined a peculiar versatility and readiness for seizing every passing occasion, and converting it into an opportunity for usefulness. She was not only always willing but always prepared, always ready to do good, be it ever so little, to a child, a servant, a waiter at an inn, a friend, a neighbor, a stranger, a

—Joseph John.

"Behold, I Have Set Before Thee an Open Door"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS significant that Mrs. Eddy, in her textbook of Christian Science, Science and Health, twice quotes from the Revelation of St. John part of the message to the Church in Philadelphia. The verses (III, 7, 8) breathe encouragement and hope. They point to the source of infinite power, and they indicate to all mankind wherein lies the way that unfolds infinite good. Therefore the student of this textbook is interested to notice that they are placed as a motto to the chapters headed, "Key to the Scriptures" (p. 499), and "Glossary" (p. 579); and, as he grows in the understanding and application of Christian Science, he soon discovers that its claim to be a revelation of the Truth can be fully sustained by every sincere seeker for deliverance from the bondage of sin and sickness. Now how does he learn this? By the simple process of taking Christ Jesus at his word. What does that mean? The question opens up a vision of the purpose of his mission, and as this is understood it sweeps away all those vain creeds which mortals make when they refuse to investigate for themselves the teaching of Christian Science.

The metaphors of the Bible always point to spiritual things. And when one reads the Revelator's words just referred to: "These things saith he that is holy, he that is true, he that hath the key of David, he that openeth, and no man shutteth; and shutteth, and no man openeth; I know thy works: behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it"—one immediately remembers that Jesus spoke more than once of the church as "the door" and "the way." "I am the door; by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved." The simile of a door thus used by the Master can only be interpreted aright when

it is perceived that Christ was the ideal of Truth, ever present to take away the sins of the world. Now the truth is not something that is presented to some men and unavailable to others; its universality, or its omnipresence, is as assured as the existence of God Himself, for God is Truth, and with the clearer revelation that has come to this age, finiteness or limitation, it is seen, can have no relation to the Creator of the universe. What mortals do, however, is to raise mental barriers against the knowledge of the Truth. They refuse to believe that the door to its attainment is ever open, preferring to assume that its nature is unknown, and that even if it were within man's comprehension, it is a will-o'-the-wisp that evades man's attempt to make it of any practical use.

The fact is, as the world is learning through the teaching of Christian Science, that there is nothing truer in the universe than that "the kingdom of heaven is at hand"; that is, that it is within reach of every man, for it is a state of purified spiritual consciousness. It is a mental condition that turns to Spirit, not to matter, for peace of mind, and for power to conquer sin and sickness and death. It is something more than belief; it is spiritual understanding. Now a man if he chooses can bar the door of understanding; he may refuse to let in the light of Truth; he may continue to hug within his breast all the beliefs that the enlightened man knows are the product of false human sense. To him who does so refuse, the door of the kingdom is shut. He has closed it himself—to himself—but he cannot close it to others. In that sense, "no man can shut it." A man is not compelled to know the truth or to seek the door of the kingdom of Love. It is true

that suffering causes many to flee to God for help in their times of trouble, and therefore it is wholesome discipline sometimes necessary for mortals. It is also true that there is an inward monitor which points the way of Life to mortals, and, in the midst of the warfare with the flesh, gives a vision of the reign and rule of Infinite Mind, with the possibility of a higher and better life than the sordid struggle for mere bread and butter. But on this plane of existence, a man may close his eyes to the declaration, "I have set before thee an open door"; may turn his back on this invitation of the Truth; may refuse to believe that the door to its attainment is ever open, preferring to assume that its nature is unknown, and that even if it were within man's comprehension, it is a will-o'-the-wisp that evades man's attempt to make it of any practical use.

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Deodars in Kashmir

In his "Indian Memories" Lieutenant Sir Robert Baden-Powell describes the great beauty of Kashmir. "The scenery where the Lushai Valley joins the Lidder is absolutely perfect. We pitched the camp there and determined to sit down and look at the view, or rather views, for in each of the four different directions they are splendid, but impossible for me to paint."

"Every turn in the Lidder Valley," the writer continues, "brought us on to something new and more charming in the way of scenery. I found a forest of deodars one day, covering a great amphitheater of mountainside. There were thousands of them ranged there, every tree was like its fellow, tall, symmetrical, and grand, quite as awe-inspiring in their way as the mountains themselves. These hoary-headed old grandfatherly peaks, looking away in cold sublimity across a waste of ages, are far out of touch with the little parasites crawling about their feet. But the deodars are a little more of this world, they seem like an army corps of grenadiers standing ready waiting for orders. At a word one could imagine them all on the move at once."

"We packed up and started off up the Lushai Valley, at first alongside the splendid rushing torrent, among beautiful woodland scenery. . . . We ascended steadily for four thousand feet through the forest, the deodars standing strictly to attention while we passed."

"We saw lots of pleasing wild flowers by the way. Purple anemones, lilac-colored marguerites, snapdragons, yellow-crocsfoot and an interior pink imitation of 'Pride of the Table Mountain'—still, a handsome flower all the same. None of these bore the names I give them, but they looked like them in bloom. There were also real forget-me-nots, buttercups, clover, bluebells, cornflowers, strawberry flowers, everlasting, dwarf-sunflowers, etc."

The sunset effects on the hills and in the forest the writer describes as wonderful. Of one of them he says, "Clouds rolled up all over the mountains and turned the sky salmon pink in one part and the next a bit deep, steel blue. Then great lumps of white, woolly cloud rolled across with

all sorts of colored lights upon them. . . . Suddenly the whole show cleared away again and let the stars have their turn at showing themselves off. "After a charming little dinner (during which a woodcock flew by) I sat me down by a roaring log fire, in my comfortable armchair. Jack lying alongside, very excited to see the sparks flying. My lantern hung from my alpenstock, and by its light I read with much enjoyment 'Omara Khayyam,' which I had in the Persian with Winfield's translation to it."

"When mist hung over the mountain tops the rest of the ground looked very like a Scottish moorland, and the illusion was helped by a dwarf yew growing among the bowlders, and a crimson wild flower exactly like heather all over the place."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, DEC. 7, 1916

EDITORIALS

The "Dry" Vote in the East

ON THE prohibition map of the American Union the States of the South and West are mainly white; those of the East, or more especially the Northeast, are mainly black. New England, with the exception of Maine, the pioneer prohibition State, is speckled. The license-for-revenue argument has been the mainstay of the liquor traffic in Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut for years. In the thirteenth group of American States the claim that the refusal to license the sale of liquor would throw a greater burden of taxation upon the citizen has played an important part in determining how communities should vote on the "wet" or "dry" proposition. Speaking of them in the mass, New Englanders are naturally a temperate people. The liquor traffic has never been congenial to them. It has been, to a large extent, forced upon them by immigration. Yet they have accepted it as a means to an end, that end being the production of necessary public revenue. Only in recent years has the native element begun to realize that the liquor traffic, in its results, not only eats up all the revenue it produces, but is a drain upon revenue derived from other sources, and is, besides, a serious deterrent to the productive energy and constructive capacity of every community in which it is tolerated.

The local option system, which gives town and city governments the right to decide for themselves whether or not they will license the sale of liquor within their limits, as well as the right to regulate the traffic, if it is permitted, has appealed favorably to all the New England States, with the exception of Maine, for a number of years, and many communities have taken advantage of it in order to rid themselves of the liquor incubus. This is why all save the extreme northeastern section of New England is speckled on the map. Greater headway than is generally supposed has been made in the work of eliminating the saloon. Greater headway in this direction than ever before is being made at present. There is now opportunity and occasion to speak of Massachusetts particularly in this connection. Of the fifteen cities of that State to hold municipal elections on Tuesday last, only four, Brockton, Cambridge, Salem and Waltham, stood in the no-license column when the polls were opened. When the polls were closed four more, Fall River, Haverhill, Leominster and Taunton, had been added. Thus eight out of the fifteen voting are now to be "dry." Taunton had been "wet" for sixteen years. Fall River was supposed to be an impregnable fortress of the traffic. That city this year fell easily before the forces of public cleanliness and decency. The result of the first of the three December battles in Massachusetts was highly satisfactory to the friends of prohibition. It was also significant.

The second battle will be fought on Tuesday, the 12th, when another batch of cities hold their annual municipal elections, and the third battle will take place on Tuesday, the 19th, when Boston will head the group. The trend of sentiment in Massachusetts has been sufficiently indicated in the contest just closed, but the weight of the movement toward prohibition in the State cannot be satisfactorily determined until several of the doubtful centers of population, especially Boston, shall be heard from. Some people may object to classifying Boston among the doubtful. It is not probable that these objections will be found among those engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquors. The dealers are not nearly so certain of Boston now as they were a year ago. On the face of things, it would require a tremendous revulsion of public opinion, in certain populous sections of the city, to change a majority of votes from license to no license; but astonishing revulsions of thought are not infrequent in the progress of the prohibition movement. A remarkable phase of the recent prohibition contest in several of the States was the complete reversal of previous decisions of many of the larger cities. Statutory prohibition was previously carried, in some of the States in question, despite the opposition rather than with the aid of the larger communities. On Nov. 7 most of those communities voted for constitutional prohibition. They had been forced to give prohibition a trial, and, having tried it, they desired its continuance.

The liquor interests are striving to convince Boston voters that prohibition will mean two things: first, loss of revenue for the city; second, loss of employment for those engaged in the business. There will be an apparent loss of revenue if no-license wins, but there will be less need of revenue, for crime and poverty will decrease, and, with their decrease, the necessity for maintaining expensive police, judicial, and penal establishments will be lessened. As to employment, the fit will find far more profitable vocations awaiting them. The liquor traffic is the greatest obstacle in the way of the worker.

How Boston may vote on the 19th it is impossible to say. How it should vote, with a view not only to its moral welfare, but with regard for its material comfort and prosperity, is clear enough.

Mr. Steel-Maitland on Labor After War

IN THE course of a lecture, which he delivered at the School of Social Study and Training at Glasgow, recently, Mr. Steel-Maitland, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, emphasized a question the importance of which is daily coming to be seen more clearly. Mr. Steel-Maitland was dealing with the problem of labor conditions after the war, and he pointed to the fact that the march of events was steadily rendering it more unlikely that any general return to pre-war conditions of labor would be possible, on the conclusion of peace. Many of the old questions were still left, but they had also many entirely

new conditions to reckon with. It was promised, and promised in entire good faith, the Under-Secretary declared, that all the safeguards that the trade unions formerly found necessary would be restored, and yet, as time passed, the one thing that was quite clear was that, even with the best will in the world, these could not be restored. The sooner the employers, workmen and public realized this, the better it would be for all concerned. It was absolutely necessary, therefore, in his opinion, that master and men should meet, as soon as possible, to discuss the whole problem, both for the sake of the permanent position, and also for the sake of the position immediately after the war.

There can be little doubt as to the justice of Mr. Steel-Maitland's summing up of the situation, or as to the wisdom of his views regarding the advisability of an early conference between masters and men on the question. The necessity for such a conference, as regards the whole labor problem, has long been foreseen in France. As far back as last March, the Federation of French Manufacturers, extended an invitation to M. Joughaux, the secretary-general of the Confédération Générale du Travail, to attend its monthly luncheon at the Palais d'Orsay, and address the body on the relations between capital and labor. M. Joughaux accepted the invitation, with the result that André Lebou, who presided, in the course of his reply to M. Joughaux, said that whilst he disagreed with many of their guest's conclusions, he felt that the first opportunity should be taken to discuss the situation with the authorized representatives of labor so as to arrive at a working basis before the war was over.

Since then prominent Socialists, like Gustave Hervé, have devoted themselves to preaching the need of a cordial entente between capital and labor, and in many other directions there are growing indications that both sides to the great question are recognizing the impossibility, and undesirability, if it were possible, of a general return to pre-war conditions when the war is over. Much more will, no doubt, be heard of the question in the near future.

Military Rule in Santo Domingo

IT WAS impossible that there should long exist, on one small island, two systems so widely at variance as those prevailing, since the United States entered upon their guardianship, in Haiti and Santo Domingo. Through numerous reactions and discouragements, extending over a period of several years, and until last fall, Haiti has been rising gradually above tumult into peace. A little more than a year ago, under United States military supervision of affairs, insurrection was finally stamped out, and Haiti has since been moving along, in a most orderly fashion, and prospering. The financial affairs of the Republic were never in a better condition; the country never before had a Government so nearly stable as the present one. It is not impossible that a nation so long inclined to periodical revolution may, at least break away again from the restraints placed upon it, or attempt to break away, but it seems reasonably certain that any backward step will now be only temporary, for the people have tasted the benefits of national tranquillity and social order.

Drastic steps had to be taken before Haiti would reform for its own good. Drastic steps have now been taken in order to bring Santo Domingo to a better understanding of the responsibilities, as well as the advantages, of good government. To accomplish the purposes in view, which are as nearly altruistic as it is possible for them to be in this stage of human progress, the Government at Washington has proclaimed martial law in the Republic. There will be a military Government, backed by 1800 marines, for the present. The preservation of good order, of course, is the first care. This established, the planning of an Administration suitable to the special needs of the people, with a view to restoring civil government as quickly as seems feasible will be undertaken. A general complication growing out of the overthrow of President Jimenez some months ago, and an election held since, with the result of which the legislative body would not agree, and the placing in the executive chair of a substitute whom the United States refused to recognize, precipitated the crisis. From all accounts, the people of the Dominican Republic, considering them apart from the political agitators, are as pleased with the intervention of the United States as were the people of Haiti in similar circumstances.

It may be objected that the United States, in assuming the rights of guardianship over these little Republics, is in reality gathering them into its possession. The answer to this is that Cuba and Haiti are today as independent as any two small countries in the world. All that their guardian asks is that they shall conduct themselves properly, and this means that they shall prove themselves deserving of all the latitude that is given them.

That Reserve Board "Warning"

AS WAS to have been expected, and as may have been intended in the quarter whence its inspiration came, the recent "warning" of the Federal Reserve Board to financial institutions in the United States, against the acceptance of treasury notes of Great Britain and France for short time accommodation, was followed by the withdrawal of this form of security, since the nations named desired at once and fully to remove the impression that they were seeking anything as a favor that might be denied them as a right. Considerable controversy has grown out of the episode. Explanations, in some cases long and labored, have been issued in behalf of the reserve board, with the apparent intention of showing that it has been greatly misunderstood. It did not mean to go farther than to give friendly counsel to those who might be interested, it is said, and, above all things, it had no intention of dictating to the financial institutions concerned.

Some authorities, in dealing with the subject, have claimed that the purposes of the board might have been attained by simply hinting quietly to the banks that it would be well for them to be careful, but others, seeing to what the quiet hint has led in the past, and to what it might lead in the future, have opposed this policy. If

there was necessity for a warning at all, they held, and properly, it should have been made openly.

The real question is, of course, whether or not the situation called for the issuance of the board's statement. Regardless of the possible harm it may have done the credit of friendly nations, we find this epitome of its consequences in a New York contemporary that is not accused of bias in the discussion of such matters:

The effect of the public warning of the Federal Reserve Board was instantaneous. It depressed the value in the market of securities to the value of a billion or more already in the hands of American investors. It depressed the market price of cotton and wheat. It produced a feeling of no little uneasiness, which was reflected in innumerable inquiries in banks as to the real meaning of the warning and as to the stability of investments already made in the very great volume we have mentioned.

Considered, then, without the slightest relation to the nations whose credit it questioned, it is seen that the "warning" was ill-advised. What effect it will have upon international trade hereafter is something that must be left to conjecture. Fair weather friendship does not go much farther between nations than between individuals. The real test comes in foul weather. Great Britain and France have always been good customers of the United States. They have been liberal as well as honest in their dealings. They have been true to their obligations. To impugn their responsibility at a time when they are struggling for their very existence can hardly be called a fraternal act. Credit now means everything to them. Its preservation is vital to their interests. They cannot afford to have suspicion cast upon it, especially by those who profess to be their friends.

As a matter of fact, suspicion cannot be cast upon it without injury to the financial and commercial fabric of the United States, and of the world. Therefore, not only for overseas but for domestic reasons, that "warning," however, or wherever inspired, has the appearance of a grave mistake.

Ancient Piræus and Thereabouts

THE Piræus, the port of Athens, which, at the present time, comes almost daily into the news, has always been bound up in its history with the fortunes of the Greek capital. The history of the Piræus, like that of all the lands and cities thereabouts, stretches far back into the age of tradition, and through the age of tradition into the age of myth and legend. Centuries before the stories of most European cities began, those of the Piræus and the great city some ten miles inland, and of the Island of Salamis, whose low hills are seen from the mainland, across the blue waters of the Saronic Gulf, were already replete with many chapters.

The Piræus consists of a rocky promontory, containing three natural harbors. The large one, which is still among the most important in the Levant, lies to the northwest, while to the east are two small ones which, in ancient times, were chiefly used for naval purposes. Indeed, it was the great naval commander, Themistocles, who first recognized their importance and urged the Athenians to make use of these natural havens, instead of the sandy shores of the Bay of Phalerum. That was at about the beginning of the Fifth Century B. C., and the fortification of the Piræus was begun in 493. Themistocles was a man of great ideas in the way of fortification, and to him is ascribed, by Plutarch, the idea of the famous "Long Walls," which for so many years made secure the way of the Athenian from Athens to the sea at the Piræus.

The town of Piræus itself was laid out by the Architect Hippodamus of Miletus, probably in the time of Pericles. Hippodamus spared no expense: He made his streets straight and broad, intersecting each other at right angles. In the center was the Agora, or market place, of Hippodamus, whilst on the western margin of the harbor of Cantharus there spread itself the Digma, or emporium, the center of the commercial activity of the port. At the northern end, near the entrance to the inner harbor, was another Agora, whilst close by was the great corn depot of the State. In the two small harbors already referred to, which were called Zæa and Munychia, are still to be seen traces of the great series of galley slips in which the Athenian fleet was built and repaired. In the Fourth Century B. C., these harbors, together with the larger harbor of Cantharus, contained galley slips for 272 ships.

The ancient history of the Piræus contains many stirring episodes, mostly connected with "things of the sea." Of these one, at least, must here find mention, and this is the defeat of the Persian fleet, in the time of Xerxes, by the Greek fleet under Themistocles. The story of how, after the retreat from Artemisium in 480, the Greek fleet set sail for Salamis, and made that island its base, whilst the Persians took their station along the Attic coast off Phalerum; of how the Persians, at night, swept across the east channel from Phalerum and detached a squadron to block the west channel at the other side of the island; of how the Greeks had no resource but to fight; of how the Persians, advancing up the narrow neck of the east channel, unable to make any use of their superior numbers, were thrown into confusion by the desperate determination of the Greek attack, and of how, after waging a losing battle for several hours, they were at last compelled to retreat with the loss of 200 sail and a large number of men, is one of the great stories of classical history. On the mainland is still to be seen a projecting rock, the Keratopyrgos, the traditional seat of Xerxes, the "rocky brow," in fact, from which he watched the destruction of his ships in a battle which was to reverse all his fortunes in Greece. By this battle of Salamis, which was fought on the 24th of September, 480, Xerxes lost his communication with Asia by sea. He was forced to retire to Sardis, and, in the following year, the army which he left in Greece, under Mardonius, was defeated at Plataea.

In the days of Homer, or rather in the days of which Homer writes, Salamis was the home of the Æginetan Prince, Telamon, and his sons, Ajax and Teucer. It subsequently passed into the hands of the Megarians, and so deeply did the loss touch the Athenian that a law

was passed forbidding all reference to the incident. The story of Solon, after his recital of a great poem on the subject in the Agora, being appointed to recover the "fair isle," and his accomplishment of the feat, is one of the many incidents with which this period abounds. The Salamis of today is peopled largely by Albanians, and has regained much of its old importance by reason of the transference of the naval arsenal to Ambelaki, near the site of the ancient capital of the island. The Piræus, on the other side of the channel, is now a flourishing town, with a population of nearly 100,000.

Notes and Comments

THERE are as many ways of changing a Government probably as there are countries, and the fact that the United Kingdom has no written Constitution seems to have caused a good deal of confusion in the minds of some of the chroniclers of Mr. Asquith's resignation. One gentleman, in New York, got so far as explaining that Mr. Asquith had asked the King to make Mr. Bonar Law Prime Minister, as if the King could make anyone he liked Prime Minister, without regard to conditions in the House of Commons. What, of course, Mr. Asquith did was to follow the constitutional practice on tendering his resignation, of advising the King to send for the leader of the Opposition.

THE leader of the Opposition is by no means necessarily the statesman who forms the new Ministry; but he is technically the person first consulted. In the year 1880, when Lord Beaconsfield was defeated at the elections, he advised the Queen to send for Lord Hartington. It was at once genially suggested, by those who knew that Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone were opponents, and who did not understand political usage, that Lord Beaconsfield had taken advantage of the opportunity in order to attempt to humiliate Mr. Gladstone, and so the wonderful legend passed into "history" as she wrote. What really occurred was that Lord Beaconsfield referred the Queen, as usual, to the leader of the Opposition: Mr. Gladstone had nominally retired from politics, and Lord Hartington was, at that time, leader of the Opposition. Lord Hartington was well aware, however, that it was the eloquence of Mr. Gladstone and not his own powers which had won the election. He consequently, in turn, advised the Queen to send for Mr. Gladstone, with the result that that statesman consented to return to active political life, and to form the new Ministry.

MR. BONAR LAW, like Lord Hartington before him, was perfectly well aware that the leader of the Opposition is not necessarily, politically speaking, the strongest man in the country. Therefore, like Lord Hartington, he advised the King to send for the man whom he regarded as the strongest politician of the moment, namely Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Lloyd George undertook the task of forming a Ministry.

WE now hear that the commission men, on whom so much blame for the high cost of living in the United States has been placed, are themselves sufferers from economic conditions. Some of them declare that they would gladly sell out and go into some other business, if they could get anyone to buy. The middlemen, too, lay all the trouble to the inefficiency of the distribution system. It is not necessary to regard these dealers as martyrs in order to agree with them in this conclusion. The system of distributing products in the United States could not well be worse than it is. In the movement for greater supply and more reasonable prices, that system is the first thing demanding correction.

"WASHINGTON believes the Palermo tried flight," is the first word from the United States capital concerning the latest sinking of a merchant steamer with Americans aboard. Why, it might be asked, does Washington almost invariably assume that the torpedoed vessel is in the wrong? Or, Why should Washington be so apparently desirous of justifying the submarine?

IT is claimed that a woman, a native of the United States, was the inventor of the starched, detachable linen collar for men and women. She was the wife of a blacksmith in Troy, N. Y. The legend runs that a townsman, the Rev. Ebenezer Brown, noticed a "stiff" collar on her husband's neck, became curious about it, made inquiries concerning it, and finally engaged in the business of marketing collars and cuffs. Since then Troy has grown to be the leading center for that industry in the country. The woman's name has been forgotten. It ought to have been remembered, and with gratitude.

THE Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, in purchasing "My Uncle Daniel and His Family," from the exhibition of Zuloaga's paintings now in the United States, selected the painting that Sargent singled out for special mention in the foreword which he wrote to the catalogue. The trustees of the museum are to be commended for thus accepting Mr. Sargent's judgment of a typical picture by this artist.

IN SAYING to the students of Wellesley College that the amassing of wealth seemed to him to be the prevalent purpose of the citizens of the United States, Sir Rabindranath Tagore said only what many another visitor from afar has said before him. But does not the very repetition of the comment indicate a continued failure, on the part of the people, to profit by what is told them? On the other hand, there are many who yearn for the day when critics from across the seas shall find something more creditable to say of United States citizens, and there are indications that the number of such is increasing.

THAT the largest trees in the world, some of them said by experts to be 4000 years old, are to pass into the hands of the United States Government, is a bit of news as welcome to nature-loving citizens as to the residents of California, for now the preservation of these trees is assured.